



4-4-1907

The Independent, V. 32, Thursday, April 4, 1907, [Whole Number: 1656]

The Independent

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J. W. ROYER, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
TRAPPE, Pa. Office at his residence, nearly
opposite Masonic Hall.

M. Y. WEBER, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
EVANSBURG, Pa. Office Hours: Until 9
a. m.; 7 to 9 p. m. Keystone Phone No. 17.

E. A. KRUSEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician,
COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Office Hours: Until 9
a. m.; 6 to 8 p. m. Keystone Phone No. 5;
Bell, 30x. Other office hours by appointment.
All kinds of X-Ray work and electrical treat-
ment for cancerous, skin, and nervous diseases.

S. B. HORNING, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Telephone in office.
Office Hours until 9 a. m.

J. H. HAMER, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician,
COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Office Hours: Until
10 a. m., from 6 to 9 p. m. Special attention
given to ear, nose and throat diseases. 23au.

HARVEY L. SHOMO,
Attorney-at-Law,
321 SWIDE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.
RESIDENCE—ROYERSFORD.
Both Phones.

HERBERT U. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALBERTSON TRUST CO. BUILDING,
305 Swede St., Norristown, Pa.
Bell and Keystone Phones. 5-15.

MAYNE R. LONGSTRETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
And Notary Public. No. 712 Grover Build-
ing, 1420 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
Long Distance Telephone. House No. 5928.
Also member of the Montgomery County Bar.

JOSEPH S. KRATZ,
Attorney-at-Law,
1009 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, 12th
and CHESTNUT STREETS,
Philadelphia.
Telephones.

O. L. EVANS,
Attorney-at-Law,
322 SWIDE STREET,
NORRISTOWN, PA.

THOMAS HALLMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
222 SWIDE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.
Will be at his branch office in Odd Fellows'
Building, COLLEGEVILLE, PA., every evening
from 7 to 10; Saturdays afternoons from 1 to 5.
1-25.

JOHN S. HUNSICKER,
Justice of the Peace,
RAHN STATION, PA. Conveyancer and
General Business Agent. Clerking of sales at-
tended to. Charges reasonable.

ARTHUR G. ASH,
Justice of the Peace,
Real Estate and General Business Agent,
TRAPPE, PA. All kinds of real estate sold
on commission. Real estate purchased. Money
loaned. 3-16.

DR. FRANK BRANDRETH,
(Successor to Dr. Chas. Ryckman.)
DENTIST,
ROYERSFORD, PA. Practical Dentistry at
lowest prices.

DR. S. D. CORNISH,
DENTIST,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
First-class Workmanship Guaranteed; Gas
Administered. Prices Reasonable.
Keystone Phone No. 31. Bell Phone, 27 Y.

A DIMMED VISION
 seldom sees the bright side of life. I have added
to the happiness of many thousands of persons
afflicted with poor sight by providing the
proper glasses. That is why my 27 years' of
practical work is crowned with the approval of
my patrons.
A. B. PARKER, Optician,
210 DEKALB STREET, NORRISTOWN.

F. S. KOONS,
SCHWENKSVILLE, PA.,
Slater and Roofer,
And dealer in Slate, Slate Flashing, Grey
Stone, etc. Estimates furnished. Work con-
tracted at lowest prices. 11oct

EDWARD DAVID,
Painter and
Paper-Hanger,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Samples of paper
always on hand.

F. W. SCHEUREN'S
SHAVING PARLOR,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
Second Door Above Railroad.
Finest grades of CIGARS and TOBACCO
always on hand.

HENRY BOWER,
Veterinary Surgeon,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
Bell Phone 23 x.

E. S. POLEY,
Contractor and Builder,
TRAPPE, PA.
Prompt and accurate in building construction.
Estimates cheerfully furnished. 5-23

M. N. BARNDT,
CONTRACTOR FOR ALL KINDS OF
Brick and Stone Masonry,
CEMENTING, CONCRETING, ETC. Estimates
cheerfully furnished and good work guar-
anteed. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
JOBING. 8-5.

DR. DAVIS,
Eye Specialist and Physician,
240 HIGH ST., POTTSTOWN.
SECOND FLOOR.

CHARLES N. BARNDT,
ARCHITECT,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
Plans and specifications carefully prepared.
Patronage solicited. 2-7.

U. S. G. FINKBNER,
Real Estate and Insurance,
LOANS and INVESTMENTS, NOTARY
PUBLIC, ROYERSFORD, PA.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
Washington D. C. Mar. 28, 1907.—
Mr. Andrew Carnegie was in Wash-
ington yesterday and lunched with
the President. There is no man
whom the President holds in higher
esteem than the little multi-million-
aire and philanthropist who, by the
way, does not like to be called phil-
anthropist or any of the hackneyed
names applied to munificent givers.
It will be remembered that during
the last Presidential campaign Mr.
Carnegie offered to endow the Re-
publican Campaign Committee with a
million or more dollars if it should
be needed. It is not recorded
whether Mr. Cortelyou accepted this
addition to the campaign fund
or not. When Mr. Carnegie was at
the White House last winter he hap-
pened to arrive during a Cabinet
meeting. The President excused
himself and saw Mr. Carnegie while
the Cabinet and Nation waited. Mr.
Carnegie and James G. Blaine were
also friends. Mr. Roosevelt and
Mr. Blaine were also not friends
though during the life time of Mr.
Blaine, Mr. Roosevelt was scarcely
known. But there is evidently
a very decided mutual admiration
between the President and the
Americanized Scotchman. Quid
nunc see a close and important re-
lation between the visit of Carnegie
and the financial crisis and in some
way credit him with being an
emissary from the railroads or Wall
street to use his persuasive powers
with the President. They might as
appropriately credit him with being
a nuncio from the Pope. Mr. Car-
negie in leaving the White House
said: "I absolutely endorse the at-
titude of the President toward the
railroads. He is the best friend
they have and they ought to realize
it. The railroads had better stand
with him as they now seem inclined
to do. If they do not accept his
moderate measures they may be
confronted by a man in the White
House who will approach the ques-
tion from an entirely different stand-
point. I regard the President's in-
fluence as to the railroads as whole-
some and conservative."

An expert statistician of the In-
terstate Commerce Commission has
just made public the result of some
of his investigations with regard to
the mail service of the country and
the report is likely to convince one
that the proposition of a well known
and reliable capitalist who proposed
last year to take charge of the Post
Office Department, reduce letter
postage to one cent and to make
over to the government all the earn-
ings above seven per cent. was pro-
posing a good thing not only for
himself but for the Government as
well. The statistician referred to
has discovered that while the Gov-
ernment pays the railroads \$31.75
for conveying mail matter from New
York to Buffalo the express com-
panies pay only \$12.50 per ton be-
tween the two cities for the same
weight, and the question arises,
why should the Government pay more
than the express companies? He
also estimates that a railway
mail car costs \$6,000 and that the
government pays an annual rental
of \$5,447 for this car and that the
roads subtract \$1,200 for mainte-
nance and repairs, giving the road
a net annual profit of \$4,147 on an
investment of \$6,000. Congressman
Tawney of the Appropriations Com-
mittee has found that there are
postal cars that have been running
for twenty-five years and have
earned \$106,175 each, though he
states that fifteen years is the aver-
age life of a car. Even this would
make their net earning a little more
than \$70,000 each. Such astounding
figures as these afford an explana-
tion of our large postal deficit an-
nually and serve to show that were
the railroad rates just or reason-
able, even without any other econ-
omy the postal service might ren-
der the government an annual sur-
plus. From the fees of inventors
the Patent Office affords the Govern-
ment a large profit while the postal
service not only does not pay its
way but is a heavy expense.

The Congressional junket to
Panama which ended last Sunday
when the party arrived in New
York appears to have been most
successful in spreading a sanguine
feeling with regard to conditions off
the Isthmus. Nearly every mem-
ber of the party has been inter-
viewed for the newspapers and some
have prepared magazine articles on
the results of their trip of investi-
gation. Panama matters are much
discussed these days and the peo-
ple are gaining much information
about them through the parties that
have returned, and will have yet
more to learn from those returning.
Speaker Cannon's party, or rather
Representative McKinley's party, in
which the Speaker is the most dis-
tinguished guest, has not yet re-
turned and has had the unpleasant
experience of being held in quaran-
tine at Colon just like ordinary peo-
ple. It was of course exceedingly
trying to their patience and they
were quite naturally incensed at
not having the laws set aside for
them but the laws held even after
several telegrams to the authorities
in Washington. The McKinley
crowd also had a grievance because
Chief Engineer Stevens did not tow
them to suit their taste, just as
the first Congressional crowd that
arrived there this season was so
deeply annoyed that Minister
Squires made no move to see them.
It appears that as mere Congress-
men it was their place to call on
him, but as an official representative
of the Government he should have
made the first visit. Mr. Squires
elected to treat them as Congress-
men and did not call until a tele-
gram from Washington arrived with
instructions. Then he put on his
Sunday clothes and made a grudge-
ing visit. Secretary Taft's party is
now on the high seas and when it
arrives the Secretary will probably
be called upon to adjust some de-
mands for higher wages and to de-
cide whether it is advisable to with-
draw the marines now on duty in
the Island. The information that
will go to Congress in the Fall from
these personal inspections of the

Isthmus will all be favorable to the
tremendous undertaking. The fre-
quent changes in officials there had
given rise to much apprehension
and misgiving in Congress, but the
optimistic reports of those return-
ing will be effective in substituting
new hopefulness as well as a favor-
able disposition toward larger ap-
propriations for the work.

As indicative of the increasing
sensitivity of the President with
reference to reports oral or writ-
ten of what he says it is told that
when he received a delegation of
Illinois manufacturers who talked
with him about railroad matters he
especially requested that they make
no attempt to repeat for publication
his views unless they did it in a
very careful way. This request was
made after talking with them in
his usual free if not somewhat reck-
less habit. The delegation assured
him that they would repair to the
hotel and make a written statement
of the interview which they would
submit to his censorship before they
gave it out. The President has so
frequently permitted himself to say
precisely what he means and feels
that he must now begin to be
cautious.

AN ALGERIAN NATURAL BRIDGE.

In considering the great natural
bridges of the world, we are prob-
ably most familiar with the one in
Virginia, which geologists believe
has been formed by the collapse of
a wall of a cave. In the State of
Utah is another formation of this
kind, which is of very large pro-
portions. It is but little known,
however, for the reason that it is
far removed from the nearest rail-
road or highway. But comparatively
few have visited it.

One of the most extensive bridges
in the Old world is located in Al-
geria, North Africa, and in the
vicinity of the hill town of Constan-
tine. Here the rock formation is so
friable that it has disintegrated on
an enormous scale, forming what
would be called in America canyons
and caves, besides the bridge in
question. The opening formed by
the archway of the bridge is several
hundred feet in height, and over
250 feet in width at the point where
it is of greatest dimensions.

WHO OWNS THE BABY?

"A Modern Madonna," by Caro-
line Abbott Stanley, a native of
Missouri, is one of the much talked-
about books of the day. The story
deals with the tragic possibilities of
a law, repealed with a decade in the
District of Columbia, which per-
mitted a father to appoint by will a
guardian for a child unborn. The
Attorney Generals of Tennessee and
South Carolina, according to the
Fairfax (S. C.) Enterprise, are au-
thority for the statements that al-
most identical statutes are in force
in those States to-day, and even in
Ohio such a law exists. No matter
how much of a "dead letter" this
law may be, its existence is a dis-
grace to any State. One is con-
strained to think that we haven't
progressed so tremendously after
all, though, when one reflects that
there are but 13 States in the
Union in which the mother is co-
guardian with the father of their
minor children.

DYNAMITE OUTDONE.

Potasimite is a new explosive,
perfected in Monterey, Mexico, and
first used with success upon
the construction of a Mexican Cen-
tral Railroad branch with wonder-
ful results, for it is pronounced
safer, cheaper and more powerful
than dynamite. Those explosives
based upon nitrogen produce a gas
that necessitates abandoning closed
works, such as a mine or tunnel,
during the explosion, and the
laborers cannot return to work for
a long time thereafter, depending
upon the facility for carrying off
the gas. Potasimite is said to pro-
duce no noxious gas, the only pre-
caution necessary in its use being
that the workmen get out of the
way of the flying particles of blasted
rock.

WOMEN OF HOLLAND.

Dutch Feminine Costumes Are Too
Complex For Words.

The women's costume is a trifle too
complex for verbal description, as
feminine belongings usually are, but
the white lace cap which covers the
head from eyebrows to nape of neck
and from ear to ear, curving out in
rounded wings on each side of her
cheeks, is always a conspicuous and
inevitable portion of a woman's attire.
It may possibly be that on Sunday
this cap is a trifle whiter or stiffer or
daintier than on week days, but the
difference is not very apparent.

The ladies assure us there is a vast
difference in the quality of the net and
the amount of handwork employed,
but the lens made no special note of
that. In shape and outline the camera
finds great distinction between these
caps and those of Katwyk or Marken
or Bois le Duc, but between Sunday
and Monday caps in Volendam it re-
cords none whatever. For the rest of
the costume feminine Holland asks
above all things apparently a very flat,
narrow chest surmounting enormous
hips, and Volendam is no exception
to this fashion rule. The invariable
black "best waist" of the elder women
is usually brightened by a square yoke
of lighter color and material, and the
dark apron or overskirt is topped by
six inches or more of gay plaid or
bright colored band worn over an un-
derskirt of dull blue striped or black
material and uncountable petticoats.
About the throat a collar formed of
many rows of heavy dark red coral
beads is fastened by huge silver clasps,
and the number of rows, the size and
quality of the beads are matters for
feminine pride. Long hair is not the
glory of women in Holland, save per-
haps at Marken. It is usually hidden
and at Volendam is cut quite close and
entirely covered by a tight fitting thick
black silk cap concealed beneath the
snowy white lace. The younger girls,
from the tiniest toddler to the young
maiden, old enough to wed, wear dresses
and caps the exact counterpart of
their grave mothers, no less full of
skirt or narrow of chest, but much
gayer in color. A group of tiny maid-
ens in a stiff breeze on the dike resem-
bles nothing more than a swarm of
butterflies.—Florence Craig Albrecht in
Scribner's.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

No small noise sounds as bad as that
made by squeaky shoes.
Lift any little woman's thumb and
you will find a man under it.
How few people are as polite to their
friends as they are to strangers!
People seem to begrudge a preacher
everything he gets except his vacation.
The child that is ruled by love and
the child that has its own way live at
the same house.
If you were a mind reader you would
learn a lot of unpleasant things which
now you can only surmise.
The man who prides himself on being
a "great observer of little things" can
usually be relied upon for a few un-
pleasant remarks.
Soon after a boy ceases to credit his
father with being the smartest man on
earth he imagines his father should
consult him on all doubtful issues.—
Aitchison Globe.
Inflection.
The wife of an army officer at a
western post recently had occasion to
visit a small neighboring town to do
some shopping at what is called the
general store. She was much enter-
tained by the variety and antiquity of
the stock of goods, and as she passed
out her eyes were attracted by a pile
of mottoes, elaborately lettered and or-
nately framed, the upper one being the
Scriptural passage, "Walk in love."
As she paused the clerk, a dapper
young man of more affability than ad-
vantages, stepped forward with the
remark: "These are the latest things in
mottoes. This top one is swell to put
over a young lady's door—'Walk in
love.'"—Lippincott's.

When the World Was a Cube.

There was a time, centuries since,
of course, when the learned men of
the world really taught that the world
was a square, not merely flat, but
that it was a cube. The primitive ge-
ographers of Egypt, Assyria and China
all taught that the world was a
"square plane," evidence of which may
be found on thousands of ancient mon-
uments in the countries mentioned, as
well as in their ancient manuscripts,
upon their inscribed tablets of clay and
other early literary remains. One of
the most curious discoveries ever made
in Central America concerning Toltec
beliefs, symbols, etc., is that they also
had a similar idea concerning the form
of what we now speak of as the
"globe." A writer on the discoveries
made among the monumental ruins of
that country says, "They (meaning the
Peruvians, Toltecs and Quiches) be-
lieve the world to be a cube, suspended
from the heavens by cords of gold fas-
tened to each of its corners."

ANIMAL EPICURES.

The Crab Eating Raccoon and Pecul-
iar Crustacean Taste.

What made the crab eating raccoon
first take to his queer diet? The
question is suggested by a specimen of
this strange animal which has arrived
at the menagerie and will be happy to
oblige any generous visitor with an
illustration of the quickest way to kill,
unshell and swallow a crustacean with-
out artificial assistance of any kind.
Doubtless the peculiarity originated in
the shore frequenting habits of the
species, and, being a delicate feeder,
the succulence of the crab, once crack-
ed, was an obvious inducement to re-
new his acquaintance on every possi-
ble occasion. Originally probably a
fruit eater, the raccoon is inquisitive
and dainty, both strong incentives to
experiments in diet. When an indi-
vidual sees a small object he does not
understand, his actions fall under
three headings. He first puts the
article to close scrutiny, both with his
eyes and that supercilious upturned
nose of his; then he takes it away and
washes it—a very characteristic action
of this water loving animal—and finally
puts it to the grand test of eatable-
ness or otherwise. If it appears un-
palatable, he gives it to his wife. In
this way it is easy to imagine how the
crab loving coon, wearying of too
much fruit, made his first crab supper
and, though he has never been able to
add a squeeze of lemon or brown
bread and butter to the repast, has be-
come a confirmed lover of crustacea
ever since. All creatures make experi-
ments of the sort and occasionally car-
ry them on until they become a fixed
habit, and their whole structure is
modified in accordance. Nature, for
instance, never intended the osprey to
live on fish. It was the temptation of
an old world trout in difficulties in
the shallows that first led the great
hawk astray. Some small Brazilian
monkeys, again, live almost exclusiv-
ely on birds' eggs, an Australian parrot
has given up a proper vegetarian diet
for an exclusive regimen of mutton,
and many other instances of the same
unorthodox appetites might be cited.
—London Globe.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A good many loafers imagine they
are philosophers.
You are very fond of your opinions.
Let other men enjoy theirs.
Parents will say their children are
bad, but won't stand it from others.
Enthusiasm is all right provided you
don't meet a man who is full of it
when you are busiest.
The average man has more respect
for a thief than a deadbeat. And
thieves are not held in high esteem.
When a man tells his "story," always
remember that he exaggerates it and
that he isn't fair with the other fellow.
Among the white races more than
seven-tenths of religion is confined to
women. Yet the men run things. Very
few men are really religious, while you
find few women who are not.—Aitchison
Globe.
Swish!
One of the first secretaries of agricul-
ture was a man of great shrewdness
and ability, which were not incompat-
ible with a certain slow footed ease.
He was known to be late at cabinet
meetings, where tardiness is a serious
breach of etiquette. One day when he
came into a meeting a minute or two
late one of the other secretaries, think-
ing to give a helpful rebuke, said:
"Hello! Here comes the tail of the ad-
ministration."
The secretary slid leisurely into his
seat and then answered:
"Well, the tail may come in handy
some day to brush the flies off the rest
of the administration."—Youth's Com-
panion.

Grim Joke In a Blue Book.

A grim piece of humor appears in
the British blue book dealing with the
taxation of unimproved land values in
the colonies. The tax commissioner of
Adelaide, after referring to the inac-
curate returns, says:
"Side by side with these inaccurate
returns it has been pleasing to note
the completeness with which others
have been prepared in the minutest
particulars, and we cannot fail to re-
cognize the thoroughness of the tax-
payer who returned that piece of land
of his, measuring nine feet by six feet,
in the cemetery, and under the
column 'Name of Occupier' gave that
of his departed wife."

Founder of the Japanese Navy.

The founder of the Japanese navy
was an Englishman named Will
Adams, who went to the eastern seas
as pilot of a Dutch fleet in 1598 and
was cast away in Japan a couple of
years later. He became a Japanese
noble and constructor of the navy to
the tycoon, but was never allowed to
return to England. He died about
twenty years afterward, very ingen-
iously leaving half his property to his
wife and family in England and half
his property to his wife and family in
Japan. After his death he was deified.

THE INDEPENDENT

TERMS --- \$1.00 PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

Thursday, April 4, '07

CHURCH SERVICES.

Parish of St. Paul's Memorial P. E. Church, Oaks, Perkiomen, Audubon. The Rev. T. P. Ege, rector. Sunday services: Union Church, Audubon, 10.45 a. m., with Holy Communion first in month. St. Paul's, Oaks, 3.30 p. m., with Holy Communion third in month 8.30 a. m. Children's Evensong last in month 3 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. Vested choir. Free offerings. Cordial welcome. The rector, residing at Oaks, will be pleased to receive calls for visitation or administration. Address Oaks P. O.

Evansburg M. E. Church, Rev. S. B. Garrett pastor. Sabbath School, 9.30 a. m. Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Song and prayer service, 7 p. m.

Trinity Reformed Church, Collegeville, Rev. F. C. Yost, D. D., pastor. Services next Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday School at 9. Junior Christian Endeavor at 2 p. m., and Senior C. E. at 7 p. m.

St. Luke's Reformed Church, Trappe, Rev. S. L. Messinger, S. T. D., pastor. Sunday School at 8.45 a. m. Preaching every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Junior Endeavor prayer meeting at 2 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting at 6.45 p. m. Bible Study meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are most cordially invited to attend the services.

St. James' Church, Lower Providence, Rev. F. S. Ballentine, rector. Morning service and sermon, 10.30. Sunday School, 1.45 p. m. Evening service and sermon, 8. Holy Communion, First Sunday in the month. All are cordially invited and welcome.

Trappe Circuit United Evangelical Church, Rev. George R. Riffert, pastor. Services for the coming Sabbath will be as follows: Trappe—Preaching at 10 a. m.; Sunday School at 2 p. m. Limerick—Preaching at 2.30 p. m.; C. E. at 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.

Passenger trains leave Collegeville for Philadelphia: 7.03, 7.45, 11.30 a. m., 6.05 p. m. Sundays—7.11 a. m., 6.33 p. m. For Allentown: 7.45, 11.02 a. m., 3.22, 6.05 p. m. Sundays—8.30 a. m., 7.39 p. m.

Home and Abroad.

—The weather
—Monday morning
—April fooled everybody.
—Winter returned and gave Spring another round.

—The stones scraped from gutters
—To the middle of the highways
—Should be left there for horses to stumble over.

—Life without some aggravations would be too dull for drivers, as well as other people;

—And, loose stones scattered on the surface of the public roads

—Will cause enough aggravation and the utterance of sufficient impolite language

—To make life spicy and invigorating.

—The repaired dirt roads look so pretty and artistic with coverings of loose stones,

—That the doing of an unusual thing

—Would mar their beauty!

—So let them remain.

—Geo. A. Wenrick, whose place of business is near the old Perkiomen bridge, is prepared to fill all orders for tin-roofing, stoves, ranges, etc. See adver., page 4.

—A Dakota man, aged 60 married a girl of 20, while his son married the girl's mother, aged 44.

—Monroe Anders, son of County Commissioner Daniel Anders, won first prize in an oratorical contest at Princeton.

—Some of the saloons in Liverpool display the sign: "Ladies cannot be served without their hats on."

—The supervisors of Limerick township will apply for State aid to macadamize the public road between Lawrenceville Bridge and Limerick Church.

—"Don't knock the coffee," said the Sarcastic Boarder. "Its too week to strike back. Be a sport and hammer the butter."—Cleveland Leader.

—A Pottstown weather observer notes that 46½ inches of snow fell there during the past winter.

—Nothing costs more than the things we try to get for nothing.—Chicago News.

—William Moyer caught a raccoon weighing 30 pounds in Cumru, Berks County—one of the largest ever seen in that section.

—A bolt of lightning shattered the roof of Robert Beidler's house, in East Nantmeal, Chester County, one night last week.

—By the explosion of a can of tomatoes that she had placed on a stove, Mrs. Joseph Malsberger, of Pottstown, was badly burned on the face and hands.

—William Feeg, a farmer of Heidelberg, has a duck that is laying eggs nine inches in circumference.

—Falling thirty feet from a railroad bridge at Reading, Samuel Schertzel, of Pottstown, was severely injured.

—A raccoon bit Levi Schaeffer, of Reading, in the hand so severely that he had to go to a hospital for treatment.

—Out of sixteen candidates, Dr. Fredrick Bushong, of Lancaster, was elected resident physician at the Pottstown Hospital.

—Within a few weeks Burdian Bros., of Pottstown, have purchased the creameries at St. Peters, Knauertown and Warwick, Chester County.

—Besides stealing his chickens, thieves ate or destroyed most of the baked things that Nicholas Shanely, of Fagleyville, had laid away for customers.

—Owing to the increased demand for Reading bricklayers they have advanced their rates to fifty cents an hour, a raise of five cents an hour. The hod-carriers expect a raise from 30 to 32 cents an hour.

—The Hotel Finely, Norristown, was set on fire in a peculiar manner. The current from a trolley wire traveled up an iron awning post, communicating with a fire escape leading to an upper window, where it caused the cornice to ignite. The damage was not more than \$25.

Arbor Days.

Governor Stuart has issued a proclamation designating April 5 and 18 as Arbor Days. Plant trees!

Price of Milk for April.

The Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Milk Shippers' Union has fixed the wholesale price of milk for April, 1907, at 4½ cents per quart.

Died at the County Home.

Albert Gabel, formerly of Skipack, died at the County Home on Monday, at the age of about 40 years. Undertaker Pool took charge of the remains.

Old Easter Eggs.

Jacob B. Sample, train director at Columbia, Pa., is the owner of two old Easter eggs. They were colored and engraved with the date 1836 and the letters C. H. R., by his grandfather.

M. E. Church Appointments.

Among the appointments to Methodist pulpits made by the Bishop of the Conference held recently in Philadelphia, are—Evansburg, Rev. S. B. Garrett; Royersford, Rev. W. C. Jones; Valley Forge, Rev. R. H. McDade.

Meeting of School Directors.

The semi-annual meeting of the County Association of School Directors will be held at Ambler on Thursday, April 11. Addressess by prominent educators will be delivered during the afternoon and evening sessions.

Base Ball.

After holding the Cubans of the Academy down to a three to two score for six innings the local High school team went to pieces and lost by a score of 14 to 6. There are doubtless some embryo "stars" among the High school ball tossers.

Trolley Lines Connected.

The connecting frog or curve of the Souderton-Trooper line with that of the Schuylkill Valley line was laid at Trooper last week, and a construction car has since been operated as far as the creamery, near Fairview Village. The work of completing the railway as far as Centre Point is being pushed ahead rapidly.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Mennonite Sunday School.

The Mennonite Sunday School, near Yerkess, will be reopened for the season next Sunday, April 7, at 8.30 a. m. All are invited to attend.

Lutheran Church Contribution to Charity Hospital.

Mrs. F. J. Clamer, chairman, reports a contribution of \$26.60 to Charity Hospital from the Lutheran church of Trappe.

A Card.

The undersigned extends her sincerest thanks to her neighbors and others for their cheerful helpfulness and sympathetic kindness in her hours of trial and bereavement.

MRS. WM. MERKEL.

Dissolution of Law Firm.

The dissolution by mutual consent of the law firm of Larzelere, Gibson & Fox, of Norristown, is announced. Nicholas H. Larzelere and Muscoe M. Gibson have formed a new partnership, with offices at 320 DeKalb street. G. Rodman Fox will continue his law practice at 321 Swede street.

A Lecture.

A lecture will be given by R. S. Seeds, of Birmingham, Pa., on Saturday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock, in Bromer's hall, Schwenksville, under the auspices of the Schwenksville Fire Company. Subject: "Mistakes in Life Exposed." General admission 25 and 15 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents.

Mangled in Machine.

Fred. Uurub, aged 19 years, fell against the gearing of a champering machine at the lower bridge works, Pottstown, Thursday, and was drawn into the cogs. His shoulder was badly torn and large pieces of muscle torn out. Fellow workmen stopped the machine in time to save his life.

A Great Oak Tree.

Oscar Manifold, of Stewartstown, York county, cut down a big white oak tree that for years stood in front of his house. From it he sawed 1644 feet of lumber, 37 railroad ties, and cut five cords of wood, 128 feet to the cord. The whole amount of lumber from the tree, including the ties, amounted to 2976 feet.

Entertained Friends.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Katherine Hobson entertained about thirty of her friends at a Progressive Heart party, given in honor of her friend Miss Yarrington of Richmond, Virginia. The out-of-town guests were from Norristown and Philadelphia. The first prize was won Miss Ada Keule and the second by Miss Helen Sullivan, both of Norristown. The guest of honor prize was given to Miss Yarrington. Ice cream in bricks, filled lady fingers, olives, coffee and stuffed dates were served as refreshments.

DEATHS.

Mary A. Stoll, daughter of the late Jos. C. Brower, died Saturday morning at her residence at Oaks, aged 60 years. Two sons survive—Charles of Philadelphia and Claude of Port Providence. The funeral was held on Wednesday; all services were held at Green Tree church at 3 o'clock; undertaker J. L. Bechtel in charge.

Joseph D. Rittenhouse, one of the best known farmers in Upper Providence, died suddenly Tuesday morning at his home, near Oaks, at the age of 65 years. While engaged at milking he was stricken with apoplexy and died two hours later. Deceased leaves a wife and two sons—Ambrose, of Norristown, and Joseph, of Fairview Village, and one daughter. The funeral will be held on Saturday at 11.30 a. m. Services and interment at the Lower Providence Presbyterian church and cemetery at 2 p. m. Mr. Rittenhouse had the esteem and respect of many friends. He always took a lively interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived, and was always regarded as a man of strong intelligence and good judgment.

Bitten By a Spider.

Through blood poisoning caused by a spider bite, John Washington, of Boqueville, Texas, would have lost his leg, which became a mass of running sores, had he not been persuaded to try Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes: "The first application relieved, and four boxes healed all the sores." Heals every sore. 25 cents at J. W. Culbert's, the druggist.

Ice House Destroyed by Fire.

The large ice house of the John Hancock Ice Company at Green Lane station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, was destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. The building was filled with 25,000 tons of ice. The loss may amount to \$20,000.

Married 60 Years.

Married 60 years ago, on April 8, 1847, David Newport and his wife Susan, of Willow Grove, will entertain informally at their home on the afternoon of April 8, between 2 and 5 o'clock. But three persons are now living who were guests at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Newport, in 1847.

New Steward at the County Home.

Jacob K. Leidy is now in charge of the County Home, having entered upon his duties as Steward on Monday, and his good wife became Matron of the institution at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Leidy have the best wishes of many friends in their respective undertakings as Steward and Matron. The editor believes they will perform their duties faithfully.

The Last Rites.

The remains of the late Rev. Robert Blight, whose death soon followed the terrible burns he suffered Tuesday night of last week, were interred Monday in the Episcopal cemetery, by the grave of his wife, who died several years ago. Deceased leaves two daughters and one son who live in England. None of his relatives are known to reside in this country.

Easter Sunday at Trinity Church.

On Sunday morning the Holy Communion was celebrated at Trinity Reformed church. Six persons were taken into the communion with the church by confirmation, and six persons by letter.

"Crowned with Glory," was the title of the Easter service, Sunday evening. The addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Yost and Prof. Onwake. Recitations were given by May Hunsicker, Gladys Klausfelter, Lillian Giest, Harold Hamer, Mary Seaman and Alma Bechtel.

Extraordinary Order.

A Hatboro dentist was not long ago in receipt of an extraordinary order from a man in Johnsville desirous of providing himself with a set of false teeth to replace those lost by reason of a kick from a mule. "My mouth," wrote the Johnsville man to the dentist, "is three and a quarter inches across, five-eighths inches through the jaw. It is shaped like a horseshoe, toe forward. If you want any more particulars I'll have to come to Hatboro." He had to make the journey says the Hatboro Journal.

Marker for Valley Forge.

Word has been received in Norristown that the Maine Legislature had appropriated \$500 for the erection of a marker at Valley Forge to commemorate the valor displayed and the hardship endured by the 500 troops from that State. The design decided upon is a quartz boulder with bronze tablet, suitably inscribed. It will be dedicated next fall, when it is expected that the monument to General Wayne will be ready for dedication, in which exercises President Roosevelt is expected to participate.

Wedding Bells.

On Wednesday evening, March 27, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Williams of Ironbridge, Miss Bertha Williams was united in wedlock to Mr. John Poley, of near Trappe, by Rev. George R. Riffert. The next evening the calthumpians raised a commotion in the usual manner and were treated to cake and other good things.

On Wednesday evening, March 27, by the Rev. F. C. Yost, D. D., Miss Sara K. Grimley was united in matrimony to Mr. Elias Detwiler, of Yerkess, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver K. Grimley, of this borough.

Doing Business Again.

"When my friends thought I was about to take leave of this world, on account of indigestion, nervousness and general debility," writes A. A. Chisholm, Treadwell, N. Y., "and when it looked as if there was no hope left, I was persuaded to try Electric Bitters, and I rejoice to say that they are curing me. I am now doing business again as of old, and am richly gaining daily." Best tonic medicine on earth. Guaranteed by J. W. Culbert, druggist. 50 cents.

3000 Mile Trip Awheel.

Axel Johnson, of Bridgeport, Conn., arrived in Norristown, Monday morning and visited Harvey Brandt, proprietor of the sporting goods store on West Main street. Mr. Johnson left Bridgeport on March 23 for a ride of three thousand miles on his wheel. During this trip he will visit the Jamestown Exposition. He expects to be on the road three months.

Runaway.

Last Friday A. T. Allebach, of this borough, drove over to Black Rock and tied his driving horse to one of the posts in front of the hotel. While he was attending to some business his horse frightened at several children doing stunts with roller skates on the porch and tore the hitching strap and ran away. At the blacksmith shop near by the buggy upset and the horse fell down and was captured. Some damage was done to the vehicle.

The Killing of Hawks.

The bill introduced by Representative Kiess, of Lycoming, and which is now a law, providing a bounty of 75 cents for the killing of hawks, has led to a universal inquiry from farmers and hunters as to the manner of collecting the bounty. When a hawk is shot it must be produced before a Justice and the bounty is given to the man who killed and brought the hawk to the office. After the Justice has paid the sum he is reimbursed by the county at the office of the county treasurer.

The New Bank.

The first public statement of the Collegeville National Bank appears elsewhere in this issue and indicates a very gratifying measure of success for the new institution that started business February 14, 1907. Since the statement was prepared the total deposits have advanced in amount to \$58,000 and new accounts are coming in almost daily. The number of depositors now exceeds 285 and will doubtless reach 300 within the next month. The public appreciates the convenience and accommodations afforded by the new bank, and its prospects for the future are most encouraging.

\$1400 Found.

In making an appraisement, last week, of the household goods of Sallie Rambo, the recluse aged 98 years of Swedesburg, Nathan Rambo and Thomas Rambo had their eyes bulging with wonderment when, in delving into the dark recess of a closet, they brought to light a moldy, dust-covered package. On being unwrapped it disclosed a roll of \$1400. Miss Rambo lived alone in the house adjoining the old Swedes church. The only time she left home was to attend the church services or to go once a year to the home of her sister, Mrs. James White, near Howellsville. Two months ago she made this annual visit, and on arrival at her sister's home she fell dead of exhaustion.

Death of Wm. Merkel.

Wm. Merkel, of this borough, died Friday evening at the age of 36 years. He became alarmingly ill about one o'clock, Friday and lay in a stupor until death came in the evening. He was subject to attacks of weakness of the heart, although his condition for some time past seemed to be much improved. The wife and a daughter survive. For some years past and up to the time of his death Mr. Merkel was engaged in the barbering business, and many friends who sympathize with the bereaved ones mourning on account of his death, will miss him. The funeral was held Monday afternoon, all services being held at the house. Interment at Trinity cemetery; undertaker J. L. Bechtel in charge of the remains. Members of Economy Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a member, were in attendance and served as pall-bearers and officiated at the grave.

"Pneumonia's Deadly Work

had so seriously affected my right lung," writes Mrs. Fannie Connor, of Rural Route 1, Georgetown, Tenn., "that I coughed continuously night and day and the neighbors' prediction—consumption—seemed inevitable until my husband brought home a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, which in my case proved to be the only REAL cough cure and restorer of weak, sore lungs. When all other remedies utterly fail, you may still win the battle against lung and throat troubles with New Discovery, the REAL cure. Guaranteed by J. W. Culbert, druggist. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Father and Three Children Succumb to Scarlet Fever.

The affliction of sorrowing distress rests heavily upon Mrs. Geo. S. Kramer and her seven-year-old daughter, of 309 East Penn street, Norristown. Within a little over a week her husband, two daughters and one son died of scarlet fever. On Wednesday evening of last week John Ronald Kramer, aged 8, and Dorothy, aged 18 months, passed away. Sunday afternoon the husband and father succumbed to the disease, and Monday morning Edith Kramer, aged 11, expired. Through all the scourge Mrs. Kramer has been devoting night and day to caring for her dear ones, and is now prostrated with grief and the exacting care which devolved upon her. Rev. Harvey S. Fisher, rector of St. John's P. E. church, makes a timely appeal in the Norristown papers for generous contributions to the relief fund started to defray the expenses of the four funerals and to put in Mrs. Kramer's hands enough to relieve her mind of any anxieties for the immediate future.

PERSONAL.

Miss Elizabeth Yerkess, of Arcola visited relatives in the town Sunday.

Miss Grubb has returned from a visit to Chester county friends to her home on Fifth avenue.

John Ramsey, of Mifflin street, Philadelphia, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cassel, of Skipack, Sunday.

Miss Pauline Eves, of Byberry visited her parents over Easter.

Miss Yarrington and Miss Katharine Hobson, of Wilson College spent the Easter vacation at the latter's home.

Messrs Charles Fink and Leidy Ashenfelter of Williamson Trade School spent the Easter vacation at their respective homes.

Miss Florence Ashenfelter of the German Hospital visited her parents over Easter.

Mr. Winfred Landis of State College spent his Easter vacation at home.

After a long illness Master Harland Shaw is home again.

Miss Mary Shade, of Royersford visited Miss Alma Clamer on Thursday.

Mrs. W. A. King and daughters of Meriden, Conn., are the guests of Mrs. A. A. Landes, of near Perkiomen Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mack and Mr. and Mrs. William Essig and son, of Pottstown, spent Easter Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Essig and family.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Scheuren and family visited William Odgen at Ironbridge, Sunday.

Jottings From Limerick.

Mrs. Edward Tyson and children returned Sunday from a ten days' visit to relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Fritz visited her sister in Pottstown, Sunday.

In the matter of granting a license for the Kline hotel the court has postponed final action until April 15.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Fritz, of Pottstown, visited A. P. Fritz, Sunday evening.

Frank Hoff, formerly of this vicinity, died Sunday of typhoid pneumonia at the Phoenixville Hospital. The funeral was held on Wednesday. Interment at Fernwood cemetery.

Roadmaster Hoff has tackled the roads.

Charles Boyer and family removed to Pottstown, Tuesday.

Solomon Renninger, of Layfield, took possession of the A. T. Miller farm on Tuesday. He purchased the property a year or two ago.

Wm. Kline left for the Kutztown Normal School, Monday, after spending the Easter vacation at home.

Burgess Poley, Henry F. Stauffer, Brooke Barlow, and Howard Kugler, attended License Court at Norristown, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kline, of Norristown, were the guests of T. D. Kline and family, Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Shaffer and Mrs. Clauson, of Philadelphia, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Peterman, Sunday.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, March 28.

Governor Stuart has appointed Edward A. Anderson to be associate judge of the Philadelphia orphans' court.

James Henry Smith, one of the wealthiest capitalists of New York, died in Japan while on his wedding trip around the world.

Samuel Logan, a clerk in the Philadelphia postoffice, is under arrest, charged with embezzling \$31.93 from the sale of postage stamps.

While suffering from a headache, the wife of Dr. W. J. Blewett, of Chicago, took by mistake a tablet containing strychnine and was found dead.

Friday, March 29.

Dr. B. H. Warren, of West Chester, has resigned as state dairy and food commissioner of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Robert Blight died in a hospital at Norristown, Pa., from burns received by upsetting a lighted lamp.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Boyd, a prominent Methodist minister of Baltimore, died at Roanoke, Va., after an extended illness.

William R. Hearst has filed five libel suits against the Chicago Tribune for \$300,000 each for publishing extracts of Elihu Root's speech at Utica, N. Y., last November.

Hamlin F. Lee, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars and a nephew of General Robert E. Lee, died at Colorado Springs, Col., aged 87 years.

Saturday, March 30.

Safe blowers robbed the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank at Hanover, Mich., of \$3000.

Governor Carter says in his opinion President Roosevelt has abandoned his policy of Americanizing Hawaii.

Friday was the hottest March day on record in Philadelphia, the thermometer reaching 88 in the afternoon.

Two Italian workmen were fatally injured by an explosion in the excavation for the new Pennsylvania railroad station in New York.

Former Congressman James T. McCleary, of Minnesota, was sworn in as second assistant postmaster general, to succeed William Shallenberger, resigned.

Monday, April 1.

Orders for 40,000 sacks of flour for Chinese famine relief have been received in Minneapolis.

A dog, supposed to be mad, bit Mrs. Frank A. Suter and half a dozen other persons in Lancaster, Pa.

The submarine boats Viper and Tarantula, for the United States navy, were launched at Quincy, Mass.

A movement to gather a mile of pennies for the church debt has been made by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Reformed Church, South Bethlehem, Pa.

John Wyeth, one of the best-known manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations in the United States, died at his home in Philadelphia of pneumonia, aged 73 years.

Tuesday, April 2.

With the temperature below freezing an inch of snow fell at Frostburg, Md., and ruined early vegetation.

John Glancy, 70 years old, fell from a second story window of his home in Philadelphia and was instantly killed.

In a collision between a tug boat and a ferry boat in the North River at New York two men were drowned and the tug sunk.

Six trainmen were killed in a collision between freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad at Fort Worth, Texas.

F. A. Holbrook, secretary of the school furniture trust, pleaded guilty in Chicago to restraining trade and sentence was deferred.

Wednesday, April 3.

Governor Stokes has re-appointed William Riker, Jr., clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey.

President Roosevelt has re-appointed Brigadier General Charles F. Humphrey as quartermaster general, to succeed himself.

The Shamokin (Pa.) Wagon Works, an adjoining planing mill and seven small dwellings were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$75,000.

The National Association of State and National Dairy and Food Departments will hold their annual convention at Norfolk, Va., July 16-19.

Harry W. Myers, fire boss of mine No. 2 of the Pittsburgh & Eastern Coal company, near McDonald, Pa., was burned to death by an explosion of fire damp in one of the mine rooms.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices in the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA—FLOUR firm; winter extras, \$2.70@2.90; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$2.95@3.15; city mills, fancy, \$4.50@4.60. RYE FLOUR firm; per barrel, \$3.65. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania, red, 77¢@77½¢. CORN firm; No. 2 yellow, local, 65¢. OATS steady; No. 2 white, clipped, 49¢; lower grades, 47¢. HAY steady; No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$21. PORK steady; family, per barrel, \$19.50. BEEF firm; beef hams, per barrel, \$19. POULTRY Live steady; hens, 16¢@17¢; old roosters, 11¢. Dressed steady; choice fowls, 15¢; old roosters, 10¢. BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 33¢. EGGS steady; selected, 20¢@22¢; nearby, 17¢; southern, 16¢@17¢. POTATOES steady; 55¢@58¢; per bushel.

BALTIMORE—WHEAT steady; No. 1 spot, 79¢@79½¢; steamer No. 2 spot, 78½¢@79¢; southern, 73½¢@74¢. CORN firm; mixed, 50¢@50½¢. OATS steady; 48¢@48½¢; southern, 48½¢@49¢. OATS quiet and steady; white, No. 2, 48½¢@49¢; No. 3, 47½¢@48¢; No. 4, 46¢@46½¢; mixed, No. 2, 47¢@47½¢; No. 3, 45¢@45½¢; No. 4, 45¢@45½¢. BUTTER not so firm; creamery separator extras, 31¢; held, 23¢@24¢; prints, 31¢@32¢; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 20¢@21¢. EGGS steady; fancy Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, 17¢@18¢; southern, 16¢@16½¢.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURGH (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE slow; choice, \$5.60@5.85; prime, \$5.40@5.60. SHEEP steady; prime wethers, \$8.20@8.50; culls and common, \$3.04. LAMBS, \$8.35. VEAL calves, \$8.50@9. HOGS slow and lower; prime heavies, \$6.50; mediums, Yorkers and mix, \$6.60; roughs, \$5.50@6.

Items From Trappe.

At the Lutheran parsonage on Saturday evening, March 30, by Rev. W. O. Fegely Mr. Le Roy Forker and Miss Kate Eva Sacks, both of Norristown, were joined in wedlock.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Fetterolf and Mr. Mills, of Philadelphia, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Weikel, Sunday.

Rev. Warren Nickel, of Applebackville, Bucks county, visited Rev. W. O. Fegely, Sunday.

Mrs. A. G. Grater, of Norristown, and Mrs. Roswell McCrea, of Brunswick, Maine, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Umstead, Saturday.

There was a large attendance at the Easter communion service at the Lutheran church, Sunday morning. The Easter exercises in the evening by the Sunday School, including recitations, music, etc., proved to be quite interesting.

Rev. Jacob Conner is having the exterior of his house repainted with attractive colors. B. F. Schlichter is doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Kern, of the Lamb hotel, entertained their daughters from Philadelphia, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kepler and sons, of E. Greenville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wisler, Sunday.

Charles Rawn, of Monocacy, is drilling an artesian well near the site of the house about to be built by Mrs. Brownback and son.

Winfield, son of the late Joel Harley, will farm the old homestead this year.

Mrs. Levi Brunner, of Honeybrook, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. V. Keyser.

Mr. Stauffer and family have taken possession of the Oliver Pennacker property.

Harry Ziegler, of Limerick, is now the tenant on G. W. Pennacker's farm.

Mrs. Sallie Poley moved into a part of J. B. Smoyer's house on April 1.

John Hunsberger has removed from Gratersford to the house vacated by Mrs. Poley, he having purchased the property of Samuel F. Poley some time ago. Mr. Hunsberger is now sexton of the U. E. church.

Joseph R. Walters contemplates building on the lot recently purchased from Mr. Samuel F. Poley.

There will be a special musical program rendered at the Lutheran church next Sunday evening. The selections will include: "As it Began to Dawn"—Martin; "Christ our Passover"—Chapple; Duet—"Oh, Joyous Easterday"—Pendleton. All welcome.

On Monday a bull, tethered to the rear end of a farm wagon loaded with "moving" goods, tore the rope that was leading him along and went on a rampage—wild bull fashion. The animal made a circuitous tour of a portion of the middle ward, exploring front lawns and rear yards, and finally entered and took possession of the warehouse at Brownback's store and looked out through a window upon the surrounding country. Some physical persuasion was required to induce the bull to vacate the building. His next visitation was to the rear yard at Daniel Shuler's place where he was captured by his owner and again tied to the wagon.

The Easter communion in St. Luke's Reformed church was the largest in the history of the church. The number assembled was greater than the seating capacity. One new member was received by letter. The class had been confirmed on Palm Sunday. The house was well filled also at the Sunday School services in the evening. The songs in the printed service, entitled "The Song of Immortality," were well rendered by the school. The recitations were pleasing and impressive. Other features added to the excellence of the program. The offerings of the day for benevolent purposes amounted to about \$75. Several hundred dollars were contributed also for congregational purposes. As a result it was found at the annual settlement meeting of the Consistory and Board of Trustees, on Easter Monday, that sufficient money had been contributed, during the past financial year, to pay the unusually large classical apportionment, in full, and all congregational expenses, leaving handsome balances in the treasuries.

Evansburg and Vicinity.

John B. Harley and family of Norristown have moved into part of James B. Undercuffler's house.

George Smith moved from Collegeville to the Thomas farm on Monday.

Marion Grater, Russell Detwiler and A. C. Keyser are on the sick list.

The Misses Isabel and Imogene Ballentine are at home on their Easter vacation.

FROM OAKS.

Miss Myrtle Rambo was in Reading, Friday.

Miss Jennie Carter and Miss Breta Nichols were visitors to Phoenixville, Saturday.

Mrs. Mary A. Stoll died Saturday morning after a lingering illness, particularly cancer of the stomach. Mrs. Stoll was the daughter of the late Mr. Joseph C. Brower, and leaves two sons and several brothers and sisters. She was buried Wednesday afternoon in the Green Tree cemetery.

Charles Jarrett was buried in the Green Tree cemetery, Friday. His body was brought from Philadelphia for burial here.

It was reported Wm. Bell, who had a residence here for several years, had been killed by an express train on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Devon. Mr. Bell having moved there to go into farming. John U. Francis Jr. is notified, and in turn was to notify his daughter of the fact. After making inquiry over the 'phone he found he was talking to the man who was supposed to have been killed and was alive and hearty.

Benjamin Mintzer has not been well, and in fact has not fully recovered his health and strength, as he suffered from a stroke some time ago.

M. V. Detwiler is slowly recovering from an attack of the grippe. However, he is out and about again.

John McBride is busy farming and will plant potatoes this week.

This kind of weather will make the farmers get right busy. Eighty-six in the shade in March should warm things up. If March came in lamb-like, it was no less docile going out. Hope we will not be fooled with the weather in April. The last Friday in the month of March was a fine one, sure enough.

The cloudy weather and the many indications for rain on Easter Day did not interfere with the annual dress parade, and as Lent is passed, the groundhog roaming at will, there is every encouragement it will be summer time by and by.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boileau were in Valley Forge, Sunday.

Mr. George Smith and Ben Famous were noticed on the drive in Valley Forge park, Sunday.

There was a good attendance at the churches here, and the day brought out a goodly number of people.

The Young Christian Helpers held an extra service Easter night, with music and recitations. In other years the Sunday School had special services and Easter music, but this year the event passed without the special song service.

The foreign element, Dagoes, had a jolly old time Sunday. Whether it's the Italian way of celebrating Easter or not, we can say it is rather a boisterous, noisy way, and they made Rome howl.

Joseph Ellis, who is attending the Williamson Trade School, is home on a short vacation over Easter.

George Ebert, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Howard Yocum.

Mrs. Harry Showalter of Bridgeport, Daniel and Peter McBride of Bridgeport, visited Mr. and Mrs. John McBride, Sunday.

April came in like a ram, and it was April fool all around. Snow on the ground, and there are to be two more snows; and it is expected they will be along shortly before the Fourth of July.

There was an enthusiastic and interesting attendance at the Easter Monday evening meeting at Saint Paul's Memorial church and the following laymen of the Christian worshippers were elected to serve as vestrymen for the ensuing year: Caleb Cresson, Samuel W. Gumbes, Caleb Cresson Jr., Charles W. Gumbes, Webster C. Wetherill, Howard M. Wilkinson, George W. Garner, Frank Barber, Dr. J. D. Brown, John C. Dettra, Benjamin C. Davis and Frank Marshall.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Personal Property!

Will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907, on the premises of the late Albert Pawling, deceased, on Germantown pike in Norristown township, below Fairview Village, the following personal property of said decedent: Sorrel horse, 12 years old; 2-seated, 2-wheeled top carriage with pole; top buggy; nearly new, in good repair; several other carriages and wagons, set of double carriage harness, set single harness, other harness, several straps of sleigh bells, 2 horse blankets and other horse goods, and many other articles to be found about a farm. Also all the household goods, comprising some pieces of rare old antique furniture and china, notably—a walnut cheffonier, claw-foot table, antique desk, secretary, mahogany card table, cherry deal table, small round card table. There are a number of pieces that would interest collectors. Brussels carpet, 25 yards rag carpet and other carpets, sofas, chairs, stoves, pipe, marble-top table, large mirror, other mirrors, bureaus, lamps, hat rack, lounge, extension table, desks, beds and bedding, and everything to be found in a well furnished house. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms: CASH. ISAAC J. SHEPARD, Administrator. David Kratz, auct. Freas Styer, att'y.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE COLLEGEVILLE NATIONAL BANK, COLLEGEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$26,232.85
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	7,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	306.25
Bonds, securities, etc.	27,697.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	7,384.05
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	176.80
Due from State Banks and Bankers	103.99
Due from approved reserve agents	9,754.96
Checks and other cash items	10.00
Notes of other National Banks	319.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	43.97
Lawful Money Reserve in Hand	\$2,971.55
Savings deposits	780.00
Legal-tender notes	3,761.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	350.00
Total	\$85,016.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	267.54
National Bank notes outstanding	7,000.00
Due to other National Banks	1,100.56
Individual deposits subject to check	32,083.95
Savings deposits	16,917.31
Cashier's checks outstanding	645.91
Total	\$85,016.27

State of Pennsylvania, County of ss. of Montgomery,

I, W. D. Renninger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. D. RENNINGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1907.

JOSEPH C. LANDIS, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 28, 1911.

Correct—Attest:

FRANCIS J. CLAMER, MONTGOMERY B. LINDERMAN, JOHN U. FRANCIS, JR., Directors.

Commenced business February 14, 1907.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF Montgomery County.

In the matter of the Estate of Oliver S. Pennacker, deceased.

To the heirs, legatees, creditors and other persons interested in said estate.

Notice is hereby given that M. E. Linderman, Administrator, has filed in said Court his petition praying for an order of sale of the Real Estate of said decedent described in said petition at private sale for payment of debts.

Exceptions thereto or objections made to granting the same, must be filed before the 19th day of April, A. D., 1907.

EVANS, DETTRA & BROWNBACK, Attorneys for Petitioner.

E. J. Caine, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

4-4-2t.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of Joel H. Harley, late of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims, to present the same without delay to MRS. IDA V. HARLEY, Testatrix, Trappe, Pa.

Or her attorneys, Evans, Dettra and Brownback, Norristown, Pa. 3-21

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

SCHWENKSVILLE, PA. Subject to Republican rules. Primary election, Saturday, June 1, 1907.

FOR SHERIFF.

Charles E. Swartz, OF JENKINTOWN. Subject to Republican rules.

FOR SHERIFF.

Grant M. Koons, OF POTTSTOWN. Subject to Republican rules.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

J. Ambler Williams, OF NORRISTOWN, PA. Subject to Republican rules.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

C. S. Sheive, OF NORRISTOWN. Subject to Republican rules.

FOR SHERIFF.

Chauncey J. Buckley, OF HATFIELD, PA. Subject to Republican rules.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Theodore Lane Bean, OF NORRISTOWN. Subject to Republican rules.

REPORT OF DAVID REINER, Treasurer of Borough of Trappe.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 2, 1907.

RECEIPTS:

Total amt. of duplicate	\$1254.90
Deduct abatements	\$50.07
Collector's fees	24.65
Unpaid taxes	64.00
Amount received from duplicate	\$1116.17
Last year's balance	\$278.19
Outstanding taxes (from last year) less exonerations	39.47
Liquor license	240.00
Schuylkill Valley Traction Company	100.00
Bell Telephone Company	25.00
Foreign Corporation tax	1.36
Sand sold	1.50
Burial permits	3.00
Total	\$689.52
Balance	\$1805.69

EXPENDITURES:

Paid Street Commissioner	46.12
Printing	6.50
Filing statement	1.00
Box in Trust Co.	3.00
Crushed stone and freight	102.84
Interest on loan	386.40
Sinking fund	300.00
Labor on streets	191.71
Shoring road machine	2.00
Office rent, light and fuel	16.00
Salaries and audit	74.00
Quarry leave and gravel	31.88
Office rent	8.50
Board of health expenses	27.25
State tax	30.40
Total	\$1147.20
Balance	\$658.49

SINKING FUND:

Received from general account	\$890.00
Balance from last year	217.63
Interest on deposit	7.72
Paid bond No. 7	\$525.85
Total	\$599.50
Balance	\$25.35

RESOURCES:

Unpaid taxes	\$64.01
From general account	658.49
Sinking fund	25.35
Indebtedness, \$8,000.	\$747.85
Total	\$1495.70

J. W. WISLER, H. D. ALLEBACH, Auditors.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF A. T. ALLEBACH, Treasurer of the Borough of Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 14, 1907.

GENERAL FUND.

Total amount of tax duplicate	\$1165.29
Exonerations	\$6.64
Abatements	36.14
Commissions	14.19
Taxes unpaid	215.54
Amount received from collector	\$878.73
Taxes of 1906	13.95
Total amt. received from collector	\$902.68
Balance in treasury from last year	360.00
Cash rec'd from liquor licenses	360.00
" " Schuylkill Traction Co.	100.00
" " Premium Foreign Ins.	5.28
" " Interest on deposits	16.80
" " by sale of sand	3.55
" " by Mrs. H. H. Koons	500.00
" " Del. & Atlantic T. & T. Co., pole tax	118.50
" " Fines of automobile	50.00
" " Schuyl. Val. Trac. Co., agreement	1.00
" " Upper Providence twp., use of roller	5.00
Deficit in general fund	210.87
Total	\$2376.07

DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL FUND.

“ “ Schuyll Val. Trac. Co., agreement.....	10
“ “ Upper Providence twp., use of roller	5
“ “ Defect in general fund.....	210 30
	\$2376 30

DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL FUND.

Work on Highways:	
Labor and hauling.....	\$ 386 06
Repairs to Main St.	
Crushed stone.....	\$715 80
Repairs to Main St.	
widening gutter,	277 16—
M. N. Barndt, bal. on Main St.	992 96

Dan's Business Course.

By JAMES BRUCE.

Copyright, 1907, by Homer Sprague.

"But that was downright dishonest," said Dan.

"It was businesslike," corrected Phillips. "Mason should not have announced his plans. He bragged about them, and if Bray jumped in and got ahead of him it simply shows Bray's superior business ability."

"That is why you prefer Bray as a son-in-law?" queried Dan. "You want Mabel to marry a business manager, as it were."

"That is rather a blunt way of putting it," said Phillips uneasily. "It would be better to say that Bray's business qualifications are a point strongly in his favor."

"While my lack of them is to my discredit?"

"You do not have the knack of seizing your opportunities," said Phillips. "Now, take my case. I know that the Smelter and Exploration company pur-



"MY FRIEND," PLAINED THE PRESIDENT, "LET US NOT ARGUE."

poses getting concessions in Borona. I am going to take a run down there and get the railroad franchise through Camar. Camar is on the coast, and the company will have to pay me well for what will cost me practically nothing. That is business. You might enlarge your fund of geographical information, but it would never occur to you to profit by what you learn."

"There's hope yet," said Dan lightly as he rose. "Meanwhile I am to understand that your consent to my marriage with Mabel is refused?"

"Withheld," corrected Phillips. He never gave a definite answer when he could help it. "Perhaps in the future"—Dan nodded. Perhaps in the future his uncle might make him his heir.

John Phillips turned to his desk, with the consciousness of an unpleasant episode cleverly closed. It was not until the next morning that his eyes were opened. Mabel had run away. "I have gone with Dan," she wrote. "I want a husband, not a valuable addition to the firm of Phillips & Kent."

Phillips shrugged his shoulders and went his way. Deep in his heart he resented the desertion, but with several big operations pending he could not afford to waste time. He shut his ears to the talk of his associates, but as the days went on and Dan and Mabel did not appear to ask parental forgiveness his anxiety grew. He had supposed that when the honeymoon was over they would come back. He was almost tempted to delay his trip to Camar.

But there was no one else in the firm who spoke Spanish well enough to be trusted with the negotiations, and so the Mabel, his luxuriously appointed yacht, slipped down the bay and in due course of time anchored in the landlocked harbor of Porveda.

It took him two days to gain an audience with the president of the tiny republic, for there had just been a revolution, and matters were slow in straightening out. Alvadora, the new president, spoke English haltingly, but English he would speak, and Phillips, tactful, but impatient, chafed inwardly at the delay. He spoke Spanish fluently, and in ten minutes he could have approached the subject had the president held to his native tongue, but this was precisely what the president would not do.

"I speak the English. Is it not so?" he cried. "Bonato not one word could he speak—he who would be presidente. It is to chicle, is it not?"

"Another language makes another man," quoted Phillips from an advertising card he had seen in the street cars. "I compliment your excellency."

"My thanks," said Alvadora. "You are my friend. Is it not so?"

"But about this concession," pressed Phillips. "Of course a railroad would not pay very much, but we are looking into the future, when the road shall have made Camar great."

"Ah, yes, the railway," said Alvadora dreamily. "For him you shall see my business manager."

"Your prime minister?" suggested Phillips correctly.

"Is it that I speak the English so bad?" demanded the president reproachfully. "Non. It is you who do not understand."

"But a business manager is not an

official of state, but of commerce," persisted Phillips.

"My friend," pleaded the president. "let us not argue. See my business manager in the morning. Look; I shall send him to you. Yes?"

"Thank you," said Phillips. "But meanwhile let me show you the advantage of such a proposition."

Alvadora waved him off. Business matters were for the business manager. He was the president. It was not well that he should interfere.

Phillips went away thoroughly disgusted, and his bad temper held the next morning as he waited at the hotel for the advent of this mysterious official, nor did his wrath cool when a card was brought to him and he read, "Daniel Carter Curtis, Business Manager, Republic of Camar."

"I have been instructed by the president that you wished to see me in the matter of some concession," said Dan as he entered resplendent in white flannel. "I presume that it has to do with the project that we discussed in your office not long ago."

"How the devil did you get here?" demanded Phillips blankly.

"Dicky Etern had his yacht at Palm Beach. He brought us over," explained Dan. "You seemed irritated that I had not jumped Mason's scheme, so I came down here to get in on this railroad matter."

"And brought Mabel with you?" "Mrs. Curtis hopes that you will do us the honor of dining with us this evening."

"I'll be hanged if I do!" stormed Phillips. "This caps the climax. You steal my daughter and my ideas and then calmly invite me to dine with you as though nothing had happened."

"Then do not let us air our private quarrel," suggested Dan. "You want a concession. Alvadora is pleasantly impressed by your appreciation of his English and has instructed me to be as liberal as is consistent with safeguarding the interests of the republic."

"I could have got the concession for a song if you had not interfered," stormed Phillips, "but your underhand action—"

"Hold on!" said Dan. "You told me that was good business. To quote your own words, Mason had no business to announce his plans. Neither had you. I came down here and found that Bonato, the then executive, did not see my scheme, so I helped the revolutionists along and got the job from Alvadora. I get one-third of all foreign concessions. I think I'll make a good thing out of it."

"You overthrew the president?" gasped Phillips. "It was your work?"

"It was easy," said Dan modestly. "They had been talking of it before I came along. I just helped 'em to put it through. You see, Bonato was in the way."

"And you induced Mabel to elope with you?"

"She did not want to marry a man for his business qualifications alone," explained Dan. "That interview convinced her that you would not accede to my request, so we were married and started down here for our honeymoon. We rather thought you would be glad to see how well I had developed your suggestion."

"I guess I am," said Phillips weakly. "You can tell her that I shall be over tonight, and Dan, I take back all I said about your capacity for business. You make out a concession on what you think is a fair basis, and I'll sign. I'm getting old, my boy, and I have had shock enough for one day."

Hint For Book Lenders.

A book borrower's album is the device which a woman who has a fine library has employed in order that she may keep track of her books and that her friends may not be delinquent in returning them. She delighted in lending her books, but was far from pleased in punching her friends up for their return. Now when a friend asks the loan of a book she acquiesces readily enough, but requests the borrower to write in the album his or her name and the date on which the book is borrowed. On returning it the borrower is asked to comment on the book and initial it. This album always is kept in a conspicuous place in the drawing room, where visitors are likely to pick it up and glance it through, learning who is not prompt in returning books. The result is that this woman now has her books returned promptly, as the borrowers know they will be convicted in the album if they are delinquent. They take kindly to the plan, the lender does not have to prod them for the return of the books, and she has an album which is valuable to her as containing the comments of her friends on the treasures in her library.—New York Press.

Her Fatal Objection.

"This is so sudden!" As he heard the girl speak these words the astonished young man rose to his feet in bewilderment.

"Sudden!" he repeated. "Did I hear aright? More than two years ago, I believe it was, since I first met you. For several months after that I only saw you occasionally; then gradually, very gradually, I increased my visits. It took six months to get on a formal calling basis; it took six months more to be a regular visitor; six months more to call you by your Christian name, and it is only during the last few months that I have ventured, with many misgivings, even to hold your hand. And now, after all this gradual development of my love, you tell me that my declaration is so sudden. Do you call this sudden?"

"I do, indeed," she replied calmly.

"But for what reason?"

"The young lady replied, with some degree of hauteur:

"Simply this: I hardly imagined you would dare to speak to me like this for another two years at least, considering your present salary."—Pearson's.

TWO QUEER DISEASES

The Fear of Space and the Fear of Shut-in Places.

BOTH EQUALLY INVETERATE.

They Are Refractory to Remedies, They Are Recalcitrant to Treatment, and They Endure For Years and Often For a Whole Lifetime.

Agoraphobia, or fear of open spaces, is not nearly as common a malady as its antithesis, claustrophobia (fear of shut-in places). Both are curious and somewhat anomalous states of mind, in which an aversion, known and admitted by the subjects of it to be irrational and absurd, nevertheless dominates conduct, prompts the execution of irrational acts and renders certain rational and desirable acts impossible.

If I had to speculate on the origin of these curious and spurious instincts, for such they may be termed, I should assign them to the revival of instincts which existed in full force and had great biological value in our remote ancestry, but which in most of us have long been obsolete. When our ancestors were arboreal in habit, this habit was their salvation from extinction. Feeble in body, destitute of weapons and of defensive armor, devoid of means of concealment, their safety from carnivorous foes lay in the agility with which they could climb out of reach and in the accuracy with which they could leap from bough to bough and from tree to tree. Whenever they descended to the ground they were in danger. It is on the ground that the greater carnivora pursue their prey, and, adapted as our ancestors were to arboreal life, their progress on open ground was less rapid than among the tree tops and most probably less rapid than that of their principal foes. Among the tree tops they were secure. There no enemy could vie with them in activity or hope to overtake them, but on the ground they were at a disadvantage. On the flat they had no chance against the spring of the panther or the speed and wind of the wolf, but once let them attain the security of the forest and they could grin at their enemies below. The farther they ventured from their secure retreat the greater the peril they were in; the nearer their refuge the more complete their sense of security. Since instincts, using the term in the sense of mental cravings, become adapted to modes of life, which in turn they dictate, we may be sure that in the arboreal stage of their existence aversion existed to any extended excursion from their places of security and refuge. Near to trees they were in safety; far from trees they were in continual danger and therefore in continual uneasiness. In such a situation they had an abiding and well founded dread and sense of impending danger.

This is the state of mind which, as it seems to me, is reproduced in similar circumstances in agoraphobia. The craving of the subject of this malady is to be near, not trees necessarily, it is true, but near to some tall, vertical structure. Away from such a structure he has just the feeling of dread, of impending danger, of imminent disaster, of something dreadful about to happen that a man would have who was walking through a jungle infested by tigers or that a child has when alone in the dark. I have seen a woman affected with agoraphobia get from one side of a court to the other by not only going around by the wall and touching it all the way, but squeezing herself up against it and clutching at the bare surface. Sufferers from this malady cannot cross an open space. They cannot venture more than a step or two from some vertical surface. They feel no uneasiness in a colonnade, open all around them though it be. Their reason tells them that their dread is groundless, but reason is powerless against instinct, and an imperious instinct shouts danger in their ears.

The opposite malady—claustrophobia—seems to me to reproduce a state of affairs of much later occurrence in our racial history. When arboreal habits at length began to be abandoned and our anthropoid ancestors began to shelter themselves in hollow trees, in caves and holes in the ground, there must often have been a conflict between the immeasurably old, primitive habit of roosting under the open sky and the modern innovation of taking shelter from the weather. The sense of confinement must have been very irksome. We may be sure that there was no sudden revolution in the mode of life. The new habit was adopted very gradually. Only in some very violent storm would the first indwellers creep into a hole for shelter, and they would soon find their circumscribed quarters intolerable and brave the elements as soon as the weather began to moderate.

Perhaps the new instinct was first implanted in the young by the parents bestowing their tender offspring in holes during their own absence or when cold and rain became severe. It is not easy to teach an old dog new tricks, but a young wild rabbit or squirrel taken at a very early age from the nest never acquires the untamable wildness that is so conspicuous a feature in the character of the old. In any case the habit of taking shelter in more or less closed spaces was a habit of slow and gradual acquisition, and we may be sure that it was not acquired without many a relapse and many a backsliding. We can almost hear the jeers and scoffs of the stout old Tory anthropoids at the effeminacy of their degenerate juniors, who should seek a shelter that their forefathers would have scorned. The

habit has not yet been fully acquired by all our race, for we see even at this late day many persons of human status to whom the shelter of a roof is abhorrent and who prefer in the worst of weather to lie out under a hedge side rather than submit to the restraint of roof and walls.

It is to the imperfect acquisition of this later instinct to seek shelter in confined spaces, or, rather, it is to the reassertion over it of the more remote and earlier instinct of craving for the open sky and irksomeness of confinement, that the malady of claustrophobia seems to me to be due. In the subject of this malady is revived in its original strength that craving for open sky and open air, for possibility of movement in every direction, which were ingrained in our ancestors by their free arboreal lives and which were overcome with such difficulty when first they descended to inhabit terra firma. Like the sufferer from agoraphobia, he who suffers from claustrophobia experiences the revival of an ancestral instinct that has been obsolete for untold generations, but that has been lost more recently than that revived in agoraphobia. Since it existed down to a later date, since it has been more recently lost, it is more easily revived, and this is the reason, I think, that claustrophobia is so much less rare than agoraphobia.

Whatever their origin, the two maladies are equally inveterate. They are refractory to remedies. They are recalcitrant to treatment. They endure for years and often for a lifetime.—London Lancet.

SOME USES OF TEA.

Many Ways in Which the Leaves Are Employed in China.

In China tea leaves from the cup are used in sweeping floors, as they are sometimes used in the United States, but this does not end their utilitarian purposes. In regions where fuel is scarce the refuse leaves are pressed into bricks, dried and used in the same manner as blocks of peat. This fuel is particularly prized for pork curing, and the tea cured or tea smoked meat is to the Chinese what beehind and sugar cured bacon and ham are to the American. The ashes from the fuel are used as a fertilizer. But even before its use as fuel the refuse tea serves another purpose. The leaves are vigorously stewed or allowed to steep in cold water in order to recover the tannic acid which they contain, about 12 per cent.

This is used in tanning leather and in dyeing textiles. It gives a fine, permanent nut brown color, requires no mordant and is unaffected by sunlight, bleaching or washing. Sometimes the refuse tea leaves are used as fodder for farm stock, at least providing bulk if not much nutrition. Again, they may be dried, mixed with the low grade, factitiously scented teas of commerce and are then known as "lie tea." The deception resulting from such tea cannot be far superior to one made from hay.

Brick tea even serves as money. It is still in circulation as a medium of exchange in the far inland Chinese towns and central Asiatic marts and bazaars. Between the Mongolian town of Urgas and the Siberian town of Kiakta (?) there is usually as much as 500,000 taels (\$85,000) of this money in circulation. At the latter place it ceases to be used as currency and enters into the regular brick tea trade of Siberia and Russia. As brick tea it is largely used in the Russian army, by survey engineers, tourists and hunters.—Chicago News.

The Hour and the Man.

Guest (at dinner)—What is the meaning of this? First you bring the fish and then the soup afterward. Walter (confidentially)—Between ourselves, sir, it was high time for the fish.—Fliegende Blätter.

Retribution.

"Well, Sal, I'm fired." "Serves you right, you fool! You had no business to go to the office loaded."—Baltimore American.

PERKINSON VALLEY Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery County.

Incorporated May 13, 1871.

Insures Against Fire and Storm.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, \$10,000,000.

Office of the Company:

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

A. D. FETTEROLF, SECRETARY.

H. W. KRATZ, President,

Norristown, Pa.

Regular office day of the Secretary, Friday of each week; also every evening.

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— USE CULBERT'S — DIARRHŒA MIXTURE

Will cure your Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel troubles.

Best Tooth Powder, 10 Cents a Box. : Corn Cure, 10 Cents a Bottle.

FINE BOX PAPER ALWAYS ON HAND AT

CULBERT'S DRUG STORE,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Smoke Sale

Owing to the heroic work of our Norristown firemen we have not only saved our store but our merchandise, with the exception that part of our store was saturated with smoke; therefore we will offer the smoked overcoats and suits at about

HALF PRICE AS LONG AS THEY LAST.

This is your golden opportunity. Don't miss the bargains.

Overcoats, formerly \$20 and \$15, now	\$15.00	Suits, formerly \$22 and \$18, now	\$16.00
Overcoats, formerly \$16 and \$13, now	\$10.00	Suits, formerly \$15, now	\$10.00
Overcoats, formerly \$10 now	\$ 7.00	Suits, formerly \$10, now	\$ 7.00

This sale is for cash only.

HERMAN WETZEL
66 and 68 E. MAIN STREET,
NORRISTOWN, PA.

GEO. A. WENRICK,
— DEALER IN —
Stoves, Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Tin Roofing and Spouting Done with Best Quality Material.

Roofs Repaired and Repainted. Stove Castings and Fire Bricks Supplied. Jobbing promptly attended to.

— THE —
BISIGHT LENS.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a bifocal lens which represents the perfected form of what opticians have been hunting for for a great many years—a

Practical Solid Bifocal Ground in One Piece.

No cement to come loose, no segment to drop off and be lost. Call and see them. Eyes examined free.

J. D. SALLADE,
Jeweler and Optician,
16 E. Main St. Norristown, Pa.

Children's Colds

usually result from playing around windows or upon floors of drafty unevenly heated rooms.

Hot Water and Steam Systems

warm evenly and genially the entire house — no cold rooms or hallways.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST BOILERS ON THE MARKET.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

The undersigned will furnish and erect **IDEAL BOILERS** and guarantee satisfaction. Will also furnish and erect the **FREED BOILERS** — excellent steam makers, safe, and satisfactory — manufactured by the Steam Fitters' Heater Company of Collegeville. Windmills furnished and erected, Hand Pumps supplied and placed, and all kinds of Steam Fitting and Plumbing done at reasonable prices.

J. H. BOLTON,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

-- When in Norristown --

— IT WILL —

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— TO VISIT —

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26 AND 138 W. MAIN ST.,

Where you can get GOOD SERVICEABLE SHOES for Men, Women and Children at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

We give \$10.00 of Crown Trading Stamps on all purchases of \$1.00 or more.

CHAS. A. SABELOSKY,

26 AND 138 W. MAIN STREET,

10-11. NORRISTOWN, PA.

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE

In making your purchases at FENTON'S STORE. Years of experience enables the proprietor to know just what to buy, how to buy, and how to sell the thousand and more articles kept in stock in a thoroughly equipped general store.

In DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, DRIED FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, or in any department of the big store on the corner you will find what you want at the right price.

Ready-made Pantaloon and Overalls, Overshoes, and Freed's Boots and Shoes are among the specialties.

Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oil, Putty, Hardware.

Gents' Furnishing Goods in variety.

W. P. FENTON,
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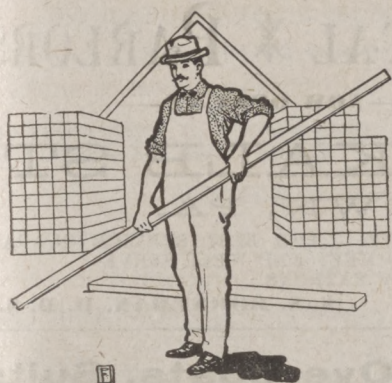
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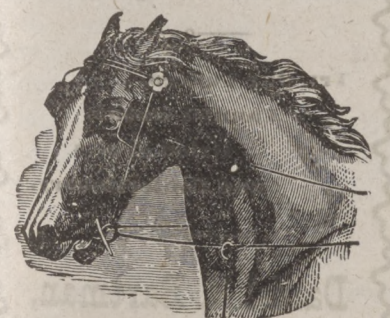
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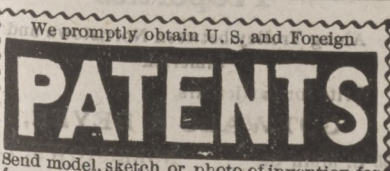
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A Self Annihilated Suitor.

By Jeannette Walden.

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"A man must be willing not only to efface himself, but to blot himself out of existence if necessary, for my sake." Jean Boyce made this statement without premeditation, driven to it by sheer ennui. It was the third time that she had been called upon to give her reason for not acquiescing in Maurice Ankeney's belief that they were made for each other, and this time she wanted it to be final.

They had just turned the corner into her home street. Jean hastened her steps as she spoke, with a little laugh of impatience.

Maurice Ankeney looked at her first with disappointment in his frank blue eyes, then speculation and at last amusement. "Could you care that much for any one?" he asked coolly.

"Oh, no"—her tone was matter-of-fact—"I couldn't! It isn't in me."

"Oh, I see. You demand it as a complementary quality in others."

He continued his scrutiny of her face as a smart trap with a man and woman in it rounded the corner.

The woman—a stoutish blond with a mountain of lavender plumes on her head—was driving.

The warm color that came to Jean's cheeks as she returned the man's recognition deepened as the trap rolled past, for she knew that Maurice was watching her, and she felt the new, strange intentness in his gaze.

As for Ankeney, his expression suddenly became a mixture of calmness and stern determination. "I'll do it!" he exclaimed. And for this apparently eccentric remark he was rewarded by an electrifying look of inquiry from a pair of dark eyes.

"Do what?"

"Efface—I mean extinguish—myself by getting him for you."

The dark eyes became inscrutable.

"If you want Harold Buckley, you shall have him," he continued precipitately as they mounted the steps of

his splendid machine as they went bounding over the road with a red October sunset in their faces.

Another automobile came tooting up behind them and passed them on the road. It was occupied by Madge Racer and Maurice Ankeney.

The vague depression that had been haunting Jean became poignant. She felt misused.

"Queer taste he has," she observed, with a curl of her lip. Then to hide her pique she conjured a spirit of daring.

"Oh, let's pass them! Do, do!"

Harold Buckley, ready to please her or possibly for reasons of his own, entered into the sport and put on power with great abandon.

Jean was almost delirious with the excitement of swift motion. "How jolly!"—Then came a sudden jolting and a desperate adjusting of brakes. They had struck a rocky place in the road. Before Harold could slow up Jean was almost shaken from her seat. The sun's rays, on a level with their eyes, blinded them. There was a loud report, a scream from Maurice Ankeney's auto, which they had grazed in stopping, and they toppled over into a shallow ditch, with an extra tire hanging to one of their wheels.

Jean felt a sharp pain in her arm as she picked herself up; then the diversion of what followed made her forget herself. The blond heiress followed up her screams by an attack upon Harold, who had just extricated himself whole from the ditch.

"Mr. Buckley, this is a great way to drive!" she cried in her high voice with its slightly foreign accent. "Why don't you look at your road?"

But she was instantly mollified by Harold's abject apologies and shook hands with him quite sweetly.

Maurice, who had got to work without loss of time, had almost finished putting on a new tire when Jean felt so faint that she had to sit down on the grass. The pain was coming back into her wrist.

It was just then that Maurice Ankeney happened to look over his shoulder. He burst out roughly to Harold, who was still busy with the heiress, "Don't you see the girl is hurt?"

He got to her first, but in a second they were both bending over her. She assured them that it was only a sprained wrist.

Maurice gave Buckley his handkerchief, ordering him to bandage the injured arm tight, and flew back to work again at the tire.

Jean received a feverish impression through her pain that there was a parley and almost an altercation. Maurice seemed to be out of patience with everybody, and the heiress played him a close second. Jean couldn't see all the time, but she heard Madge Racer's voice grow shriller and shriller.

"No; Mr. Buckley must take the back seat with Miss Boyce. I'll ride in front."

But Mr. Buckley said that some one must stay with the disabled machine. It came hastily to Jean that he suggested Maurice as the one to do this. At this Madge Racer insisted that they take Buckley's auto in tow.

After what seemed hours to Jean she felt herself lifted up in somebody's arms, and the next thing she knew the wind of rapid motion against her face brought everything clear to her. Maurice at her side looked back grimly over his shoulder and swore under his breath.

"All right?" he questioned, seeing her looking at him. "Guess I surprised them this time. She thought I was going to wait to take Buckley in tow, with you about to keel over there on the ground."

"But I didn't keel over." Her voice sounded far away.

"Oh, no, you didn't. You're game. I'd like to see the heiress in the same fix."

There was so much of genuine admiration in his look and tone that Jean took new strength for a moment. She must have been weak, too, or she would not have said what she did next. "Do—do you really care for her money?"

Maurice gave her a sharp, quick look. "You must be out of your head," he muttered as he bent again over the guide wheel.

When he was ready to leave her at home, after the sprain had been cared for and the color was creeping back into her cheeks, he stood over her couch and asked humbly:

"Am I sufficiently blotted out?"

"I think you are," she laughed.

"But I'd like you to be sure," he insisted.

"I am sure," declared Jean, and the look that came into his blue eyes told her that he was satisfied.

Trespass Notices.

"Here is a curious notice which appears on a sign near Saddleworth church, known to fame as the burial place of the victim of the Bills o' Jack's murder," writes a Manchester correspondent. "It is a bold attempt to escape the conventionality that imposes itself on other property owners: 'The law comes down with a heavy penalty on any person found trespassing on this land.'"

It is only a verbal improvement on the time honored falsehood, "Trespassers will be prosecuted." We prefer the authoritative announcement that used to appear in the grounds at a certain learned judge's country place in the last century. It ran: "Trespassers cannot be prosecuted unless they pursue game or do willful damage. But reasonable force may and will be used to remove trespassers, and they are liable to an action at common law."

It is said that this notice, displayed at various points on the judge's frontiers, so terrorized the countryside that for years there was not so much as a beef tin or an old newspaper caught on the wrong side of the fence.

—London News

NATURAL CURIOSITIES

Some of the Geographical Oddities of Our Country.

PRANKS OF A LAKE PRAIRIE.

A Section of Florida That Plays Hide and Seek With Itself—The Fickle Mississippi—Streams That Divide the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania.

Some years ago a topographer was sent out from Washington to make a survey of what was then Payne prairie, Florida, a bit of land about 8 by 5 miles in extent. The survey was made and the prairie described. Three or four years later a new surveying expedition found that this land had been transformed into a body of water, and it was put on the map as Lake Alachua. It developed that this lake prairie plays a hide and seek game with itself.

This freak is explained by the fact that a stream loses itself in a sink at the northern part of the prairie, and when this sewer can carry off all the water the region is land. When the sink cannot drain off the water it accumulates until it becomes a lake.

One of the natural curiosities of this country is the Hampshire Ice mountain on the banks of North creek, twenty-six miles from Winchester, Va. For about a quarter of a mile the west side of this mountain is covered with loose boulders and stones of light color, the mass extending all the way down to the river. By lifting these stones on any day in the year crystals of ice can always be found securely hidden in the crevices beneath.

The Dismal swamp is not a swamp at all, according to the usual definition of the term. It stands fifteen or twenty feet higher than the surrounding country and instead of receiving drainage from rivers is itself a source of supply to various streams. The climate is said to be pure and healthful.

The northern boundary line of Delaware is circular in form. This has been explained by the fact that in colonial days William Penn wanted enough land along the western bank of the Delaware river to give him an outlet to the sea. He procured from the Duke of York a release of all title and claim to Newcastle, "twelve miles around it and to the land between this tract and the sea." This survey described a semicircle, and when this particular colony became a state it still retained the old circular boundary line.

Because man has never been able to make the Mississippi obedient and content to stay in one particular channel many interesting geographical situations have arisen. There are innumerable old channels threading back and forth through the forests of the lowlands, and whenever there is an overflow or a particularly heavy freshet the river is quite liable to wander off down one of these old channels and leave some shipping point high and dry. The town of Delta used to be three miles below Vicksburg, but a cutoff changed things, so it is now two miles above that point. Another little place called Blue's Point was formerly located in Mississippi, but one spring when times were dull and the river needed a diversion it changed its channel and transferred Blue's Point over into Arkansas.

Another pastime in which the river indulges is island building. A snag in the river, the wreck of an old boat or a submerged tree is all that is needed for a foundation. Chicken island, near Mound City, Ark., and just above Memphis, Tenn., was caused by the sinking of the Sultana, a Union transport which exploded in midstream while carrying troops home from the civil war.

In Lake county, Ind., there is a strip of land that has the sinking habit. This sinking is an annual event, taking place about December of each year. The point where it occurs is about eight miles east of Lake Michigan, near the northern limits of the region of swamp lands. It reaches about fifteen miles north and south. The Indians who lived in that locality in the thirties had a legend that in the swamp there was an entrance to the center of the earth and laid out their trails so they widely skirted the vicinity of the mysterious sinking land.

A peculiarity of the Blue mountains of Pennsylvania is that they are divided by rivers that break through the walls at intervals of twenty-seven miles. From the Susquehanna to the Swatara is twenty-seven miles; also from the Swatara to the Schuylkill, from the Schuylkill to the Lehigh, from the Lehigh to the Delaware and from the Delaware to the hollow in New Jersey known as Culver's pond the intervals are the same. It would be most difficult to account for such a coincidence in the similarity in these distances.—Philadelphia Press.

Trouble In Store.

One of the very few entertainments which are free to Londoners was in progress. A huge pawnbroker's shop was on fire, and the firemen were busy trying to prevent the conflagration spreading. Among the large crowd of onlookers was one woman who was evidently in an agony of excitement. Every now and again she would urge the firemen to more strenuous efforts, and as the flames leaped higher her grief became violent.

"What's wrong, missus?" said a sympathetic bystander. "Don't you upset yourself. There ain't no one there. What's the row?"

"Row!" exclaimed the lady through her tears. "There will be a row if they don't get that fire out soon. My old man's Sunday suit is up that spout, and he don't know it."—London Express.

The Independent.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTGOMERY CO. PA.

E. S. Moser, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday, April 4, 1907.

THE farms of the United States are worth, according to the latest official estimates, \$28,000,000,000. The combined value of all the railroad stocks and bonds and the securities of industrial plants is only about three-fourths as great as that of the farms.

THE recent observation of Editor Clayton of the Jenkintown Times-Chronicle that "the winds from Schwenksville must produce brain storms in Collegeville," is quite a happily timed hallucination—"only that, and nothing more." Nevertheless, it's worth a handshake, William.

LAST year about 900,000 emigrants landed on American soil and brought with them something like \$19,000,000. If they also brought strong arms and normal brains, so much the better for this country, and for themselves. The right kind of foreign blood will always be a valuable acquisition to the population of the United States.

AND so Editor Dougherty, of the Bryn Mawr Record, is "pleased to note that Senator Roberts voted against the measure"—and violated his promise! Well, well. And then to add: "Yet we believe he did just what a large majority of his constituents wished him to do." Assumption preposterous! Perhaps after all Editor Dougherty has reference to a section of Lower Merion and not to Montgomery county, as a whole. We cheerfully accord him the benefit of the doubt.

FORMER Congressman Galusha A. Grow, whose career in Congress began in 1851 and ended in 1903, who at the opening of the civil war served as Speaker of the House from 1861 into 1863, and who is best known as the "father" of the Homestead act, died at his country home, Glenwood, near Scranton, Sunday afternoon, from a general breakdown attributed to old age. He was born 84 years ago, and his long life was illuminated by distinguished and faithful service in behalf of his fellow countrymen.

WILL the members of the Legislature vote affirmatively on the joint resolution asking that "an educational commission be appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, consisting of seven members, whose business it shall be to make a careful study of the Public School System of the Commonwealth, and formulate for the next Legislature such recommendations as, in the judgment of the Commission, would put the School System of the Commonwealth upon the basis of the highest possible efficiency?" If not, why not?

HENRY M. WHITNEY, in a recent address before the Boston City Club showed that upon the actual cost of the goods the profits of the Steel Trust last year amounted to \$231,000,000, or 60 per cent. on everything sold. He further demonstrated that if the schedule of duties on iron and steel were repealed and prices correspondingly decreased the Trust would still enjoy a net income of \$75,000,000 or more. The inordinate profits of the Steel Trust are wrung from consumers who are not specially protected by Uncle Sam. And the Dingley tariff continues as the great gigantic trust breeder of modern times.

THE Harrisburg Patriot thus describes available Presidential timber: "Judge Gray is a man very much like Mr. Cleveland. He stands for all that is best in American citizenship, his life has been one of high endeavor and great success. As a lawyer, as a Senator of the United States and as a Circuit Judge he has won golden opinions from everybody. By his conspicuous service as a member of the Anthracite Coal Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, he earned the respect and affection of the workingmen of America and of honest and upright men in every walk of life. He would command the support of hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied Republicans, unite the Democratic party and lead

the hosts of honesty, decency, fair play, justice to all and special privileges to none, to victory at the polls in 1908."

AND it has come to pass that one John E. Reyburn is Mayor of Philadelphia, as successor to John Weaver, who went out of office "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." The personnel of the new Mayor's cabinet appears to be very unsatisfactory to a considerable number of the populace of the Quaker city. It is averred that the old Organization—Durham, McNichol, et. al.—has been again fully enthroned, and that the affairs of the city will be entirely subjected to powerfully pernicious influences. Time will demonstrate the truth, or falsity, of the averment. In any event the people will get about what they bargained for last February.

REV. O. S. KRIEBEL, the well-known principal of the Seminary at Pennsburg, recently issued a book of considerable proportions in which he has formulated a number of conclusions with relation to the subject of conversion. Some of the findings of the Rev. Kriebel, involving statements as to "emotional extravagance" have aroused the criticism of one of the shouting brethren who finds ample Scriptural justification for very expressive and audible forms of religious emotionalism. In his correspondence to Town and Country he indulges in liberal Scriptural quotations to prove that the Rev. Mr. Kriebel is all wrong from the Bible standpoint. It is to be hoped that patients will not be made to suffer on account of this disagreement of doctors of theology.

THE INDEPENDENT, respectfully and with no disposition to indulge in carping criticism, directs the special attention of State Highway Commissioner Hunter to the deplorable condition of the pike between Perkiomen Bridge and Trooper. The State and Lower Providence township are responsible for the payment of thousands of dollars for the substantial and permanent improvement of that much traveled highway, but it is becoming more and more evident that neither the State or the township has received value for money paid out, or yet to be paid. It is to be regretted as a discouraging as well as a humiliating fact that the aforesaid thoroughfare by no means represents the character of road-building the people in this quarter have had reason to expect would materialize under State supervision, and Mr. Hunter owes it to himself and to the Department at the head of which he presides not to postpone vigorous attention to the highway referred to.

THE editor of the Norristown Herald, in his apologetic efforts in behalf of public officials who violate ante-election promises, should pause and take into account the fact that members of the State Legislature are not assumed to be interpreters of fundamental or organic law. From a constitutional standpoint the editor of the Herald may be right in his dictum as to the validity of the Dunsmore passenger fare bill, but unfortunately or otherwise he is not a member of the Supreme Court of the State, nor is Senator Roberts. The unvarnished fact is that the Railroad Companies of the State have been and are guilty of gross discriminations in their dealings with the people who patronize their passenger trains, constitution or no constitution. The large majority of their patrons are required to pay excessive rates, as compared with the small minority. It was this fact that no doubt prompted the formulation of the Dunsmore bill which embodies that which was promised the people of the county by Senator Roberts prior to his election. And it was clearly the duty of Senator Roberts to keep, NOT VIOLATE, the promise he then made. His anticipation of that which he deems will be the probable action of the Supreme Court, is a convenient excuse for one of his vacillating, shilly-shallying stunts to serve the minority and hoodwink the majority of his constituents who were erstwhile persuaded to reckon him one of the most promising and reliable youngsters on the political boulevard. The editor of the Herald appears to be bolstering up violators of promises in public life; an unsafe procedure.

As the exportable breadstuffs of the United States diminish on account of increased home consumption, other sources of increasing supply make up the deficiency for the bread-importing countries. Argentina, which ten years ago exported \$40,000,000 worth of wheat, corn and linseed, in 1906 exported these articles to the value of \$150,000,000. Canada, as a source of wheat supply, is forging to the front with equal rapidity.

HUGE PROFITS ON CAPITOL WORK

Contractor Made Over 400 Per Cent. on Furnishings.

SAMPLES OF HIS OVERCHARGES

Harrisburg, Pa., March 29. — The enormous profits of John H. Sanderson & Co., of Philadelphia, contractor for the furnishings of the new capitol, were disclosed in detail at the sessions of the capitol investigating commission. The sub-contractors for the furniture and interior woodwork supplied by Sanderson upon his contract with the board of public grounds and building testified to the prices they were paid by the contractor.

Their testimony showed that some of the work was done through Payne & Co., contractors for the construction of the building, as sub-contractors for Sanderson, who supplied all the furnishings except the metallic filing cases. After the sub-contractors had been called and testified to the prices they received from Sanderson or Payne the official records were produced by James Cameron, auditor for the commission, to show what Sanderson received for the furnishings.

No attempt was made to show that the schedule upon which Sanderson was awarded the capitol furnishing contract was so arranged as to make intelligent bidding impossible. This has already been brought out by the testimony of several bidders, who said they could get no information from Architect Joseph M. Huston upon which to make an intelligent bid.

It was shown that the state paid Sanderson \$94,208 for the woodwork in the governor's suite, exclusive of the grand reception room, for which the sub-contractor was paid \$16,089.75. Sanderson collected from the state \$62,486.40 for the woodwork in the senate postoffice, telegraph room and other rooms about the senate chamber, for which the sub-contractor was paid \$6145.

The testimony also showed that the state paid Sanderson \$3256.80 for a mahogany case in the senate barber shop for which the sub-contractor received only \$325. Sanderson collected \$1619.20 for a mahogany bootblack stand in the senate lavatory which was supplied to him by a sub-contractor for \$50, exclusive of two chairs, which cost \$25 each, and the foot rests, the cost of which did not exceed \$25.

For 38 mahogany clothes trees Sanderson collected \$73.60 each and paid the sub-contractor who supplied them \$12 each. For 31 umbrella stands the contractor received from the state \$73.60 each and paid the sub-contractor \$14 each. For a desk in the lieutenant governor's room Sanderson collected \$349.60 and paid the sub-contractor \$130. The auditor's report shows that 147 additional clothes trees were furnished by Sanderson at \$27.60 each and 109 additional umbrella stands at \$39.80 each.

The commission made a futile attempt to show by Stephen DeKonsenko, of New York, that there was collusion between Architect Huston and John H. Sanderson. Mr. DeKonsenko is connected with the Sterling Bronze company, which absorbed the Pennsylvania Bronze company, organized by Sanderson to supply him with the electrical fixtures for the capitol after the latter concern had completed its contract.

The witness admitted that three months before Sanderson was given the contract he prepared designs for certain chandeliers in the building and that he expected to get half of the contract. He denied having told Harvey M. Watts, managing editor of the Philadelphia Press, in the presence of a witness at the University Club, Philadelphia, some time ago that there was collusion between Huston and Sanderson and that he, DeKonsenko, was to get the entire sub-contract with Sanderson for the chandeliers, and that the entire job would be worth \$300,000.

He said that after he had furnished designs to Sanderson for the chandeliers he went south for his health, and was then asked by Mr. Scarlet, attorney for the commission, if he had not told Mr. Watts that his designs were returned to him and that Huston stole his ideas. Mr. Konsenko replied in the negative before Mr. Scarlet could finish his question.

"Wait a minute," said the attorney sarcastically, "you might as well deny it all in toto." Then Mr. Scarlet asked the witness if he did not say to Mr. Watts that Huston and Sanderson agreed together that the best thing to do was to organize a company to execute the contract for the electrical fixtures. Mr. DeKonsenko replied that he probably said the best way to handle a big contract of this kind was to form a separate company.

The witness also denied having told Mr. Watts that the specifications were purposely vague and of such a character that he could not make an intelligent bid, that the "per pound" method by which the chandeliers were paid for by the state was adopted to make them as costly as possible, or that he had an understanding with Huston and Sanderson prior to the letting of the contract that Sanderson was to get the contract and that the witness was to get a share of it.

Killed Firing a Salute.
Perth Amboy, N. J., April 1.—Stephen Houska, 31 years of age, was instantly killed while firing a salute which was a part of the Easter celebration in Holy Trinity Hungarian Catholic church. A mortar burst, and a piece of the metal struck Houska over the heart.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

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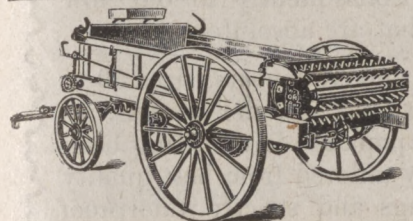
WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST GRADES OF WEARABLE AND DEPENDABLE FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS TO BE FOUND IN NORRISTOWN.

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MEN'S Fine Pat. Colt and Gun Metal Welt Sole, \$2.50, \$3.00.
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WOMEN'S Fine Patent Colt and Vici Kid, Blucher and Button, at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.
OXFORDS for Men and Women in Dull or Bright Leather, at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Big stock on hand.

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HARRIMAN'S TALE
WILFULLY UNTRUE

President Denies He Ever Ask Him to Raise Campaign Fund.

ISSUES EMPHATIC STATEMENT

Washington, April 3. — President Roosevelt emphatically denied the statement contained in a letter purporting to have been written by E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster, of New York, in the latter part of December, 1905. In Mr. Harriman's letter the statement is made that at the request of President Roosevelt, he (Harriman) assisted in raising a fund of \$250,000 to be used in carrying New York for the Republican party at the election which was then approaching. This statement the president characterizes as "a deliberate and wilful untruth—by right it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the presidential campaign of 1904."

The president's denial was contained in a brief statement and copies of letters written to Representative Sherman, of New York. The letters are dated October 8 and October 12, 1906 respectively.

In the first letter reference is made to a conversation between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Sherman, which was repeated to the president, in which Mr. Harriman is said to have given as a reason for his personal dislike of the president, partly the latter's determination to have the railroads supervised and partly the alleged fact that after promising Mr. Harriman to appoint Senator Depew ambassador to France, he (the president) failed to do it, "and," continues the president, "I understood you to say, that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise \$250,000 for the Republican presidential campaign which was then on." It appears from the conversation repeated to the president that Mr. Sherman had gone to Mr. Harriman to ask him for a contribution for the campaign. The president says that Harriman also (more than once, he thinks) urged him to promise to make Mr. Depew ambassador because this would help Governor Odell by pleasing certain big financial interests. The president said he informed Mr. Harriman that he did not believe it would be possible to appoint Mr. Depew and furthermore expressed his surprise at his (Harriman's) saying that the men representing big financial interests of New York wished the appointment made inasmuch as a number of them had written asking that the place be given to Mr. Hyde. Mr. Harriman, on learning Mr. Hyde was a candidate, hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing him, and would be quite willing to support him. The president says that although he understood that he (Harriman) still preferred Mr. Depew he left a strong impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Hyde. Some correspondence is then given between the president and Mr. Harriman from which it appears that on October 10 the president said to Mr. Harriman that in view of the trouble over the state ticket in New York he would like to have a few words with him. Later, on October 14, in a letter to Mr. Harriman in which the president says that a suggestion has come to him in a roundabout way that Mr. Harriman did not think it wise to come in the closing weeks of the campaign. The president told Mr. Harriman if he thought there was any danger of his visit causing trouble to give it up. Here the president in his letter to Mr. Sherman says:

"You will see that this letter is absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own interest."

"So much for what Mr. Harriman said about me personally," says the president in concluding his first letter to Mr. Sherman. Far more important, the president regards the additional remarks which Mr. Sherman said Mr. Harriman made to him when he asked him if he thought it was well to see "Hearstism and the like" triumphant over the Republican party. "You," says the president, "inform me that he told you that he did not care in the least because those people were crooks and he could buy them," and other similar remarks. This the president says was doubtless partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a burst of bad temper, but it showed in the president's opinion, a cynicism and deep seated corruption which he denounces in strong words.

MR FARMER : No use trying to make farming pay without first improving the soil.

No use trying to improve the soil with any but **Animal Bone Fertilizer**. Poor soil will make the farmer poor; rich soil will make the farmer rich.

NOW is the time to start aright for better days, big crops and more money, by using **Trinley High - Grade Animal Bone Fertilizers**. Old established and reliable; on the market for more than thirty years.

More actual plant food for the money than in any other.

Give it a trial and be convinced.

If your dealer does not handle it, write us giving his name and we will see that you are supplied. Write to-day.

JACOB TRINLEY,
LINFIELD, PA.

HARRIMAN'S STATEMENT

Reiterates That President Asked Him to Raise Campaign Fund.

New York, April 3.—E. H. Harriman gave out the following statement in response to the statement made public by President Roosevelt at Washington:

"For many years I have maintained an intimate, confidential correspondence with my friend, Sidney Webster. What I wrote him and what he wrote me was, of course, intended for our eyes alone. In the course of a letter which he wrote me in December, 1905, he warned me against being drawn into politics, and questioned whether I had any political or party instinct united to what he was pleased to call my business instinct. This drew from me the reply to Mr. Webster's inquiry, which, in a substantially correct form, has been stolen and published. This letter was written on January 2, 1906,

at a time when no one could doubt a cordiality of my relations with the president.

"About 10 days ago I was told that a discharged stenographer was trying to sell to some newspaper a reproduction from his notes of one of my private letters. I could hardly believe that any matter so obtained would be accepted or published, yet I made every effort to prevent it. When I learned that a New York newspaper had a transcript of these notes I notified the publisher at once of the facts, and urged upon his attention the gross outrage that the publication of it under such circumstances would involve. While deploring, of course, that the sacredness of a private correspondence should thus be violated, I cannot withdraw anything in the letter.

"I have read the president's statement. I am most anxious to treat him and his other utterances with consideration due to the high office which he holds. Nevertheless, I feel bound to call attention to certain things in regard to which he does me injustice.

"In his letter to Mr. Sherman he clearly seeks to convey the impression that the personal interview with him in the fall of 1904 was of my seeking and not his."

Mr. Harriman then quotes from letters he received from the president urging him to visit him in Washington, and then says:

"The president dwells at length on the assertion that he did not ask me to contribute for the presidential campaign nor for his 'personal benefit.' I do not deny this statement, nor is it all consistent with the assertions I made in the Webster letter respecting the interview. Therein I distinctly said: 'The president sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money, and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the national committee, under Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee.'

"If that means anything whatever it must be that he was urging me to help the New York state committee and not the national committee or presidential campaign, except so far as the success of the state ticket in New York would contribute to the national ticket.

"I was asked to go to Washington by the president in the interests of the state ticket. I could help to raise money. That I did help in this regard, that I did raise funds immediately upon my return from the interview with the president is undeniable, and to this fund I contributed \$50,000.

"I am not responsible for what Mr. Sherman may have said to the president with reference to the conversation he had with me. All that I have to say is that I did not meet his urgent requests that I contribute to his campaign fund, and that the statements alleged to have been attributed to me by him are false. The president was assured of this fact by a mutual friend who was present at the interview."

DROWNED HERSELF AND BABES

Mother Fastened Two Little Ones' Garments to Her Own.

Dover, N. J., April 1.—Having fastened their garments securely to her own, Mrs. Otto Britting carried her two little children into Shongum lake, where all three were drowned.

The three had died in shallow water and the mother's body was in a stooping position, as though she had bent over to place her head under the water. With her right arm her 2-month-old baby George was clasped to her breast, while its sister Grace, 3 years old, was held firmly between the dead mother's knees. As thought to make sure that the children would not escape her even in death, Mrs. Britting had used safety pins to secure the clothing of the little ones to her own. Mrs. Britting is said to have been passionately fond of her children, and her act is ascribed to a mental trouble.

IS SHORT \$36,000

Former Receiver of Taxes of New Castle County, Del., Under Arrest.

Wilmington, Del., April 2.—Horace G. Rettew, former receiver of taxes and county treasurer of New Castle county, was arrested at his home here on a charge of appropriating \$5000 of the county taxes to his own use. The warrant, which was sworn out by Magistrate Hollis, was served by Constable Jones, who found Rettew ill with heart trouble. As the \$10,000 bail was not forthcoming he remained in custody of the constable at his home. The levy court directed his arrest, the complaint being made by President McFarlin. Rettew is alleged to be short about \$36,000.

CHICAGO GOES REPUBLICAN

Municipal Ownership of Traction Lines Defeated in Windy City.

Chicago, April 3.—The most intense campaign in municipal politics that Chicago has experienced in many years closed with the election of Frederick A. Busse, the Republican candidate for mayor, over Edward F. Dunne, his Democratic rival and candidate for re-election. Busse's plurality was 13,121.

Hung to Ties to Save Themselves.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.—Three men were caught on the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad bridge at Turtle Creek, near here, by a fast passenger train. Two of the men hung to the ties, allowing the train to pass over them, but the third, Samuel Cardiac, was knocked off the bridge to the ground 50 feet below, and killed.

CONTRACTORS SCARED

Bring Pressure to Bear on Capitol Probers to Drop Inquiry.

MAST OVERCHARGES FOUND

It Is Believed the Worst Phase of the Capitol Scandal Is Yet to Come, and That Nothing Can Prevent It—Other Live Items From Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 1.—It has been ascertained that the strongest kind of pressure has been brought to bear upon the members of the capitol investigation commission by interested contractors and others, who reaped a golden harvest from the erection and equipment of the new state house, to induce the investigators to drop the inquiry, or at least make only a pretense of investigating.

It is also a satisfaction to know that they made not the slightest impression upon the probers. The inquiry will go on, and there is nothing to prevent the stirring up of a scandal, the like of which has never been known in this commonwealth. The investigators have gone far enough to realize that. It is believed that the worst phase of the situation is yet to be developed.

Experts in building, architecture, decorating and contracting of various kinds have been employed by the investigating commission, and already five rooms in the capitol building are in use by these people and their assistants, and they are a busy lot.

Some of the experts have discovered that there was fraud of the worst character in many departments of the capitol that had not even been dreamed of before. This will be shown in due time, and it is altogether likely that the contractors who grew fat at the expense of the state in this way will be compelled to forfeit much of the money.

One of these experts, who was here the other day, and who was an unsuccessful bidder on the furniture, was asked by one of the investigators what his firm would be able to furnish a certain mahogany desk for by the quantity.

"About \$75 each for a good-sized order," was the reply.

"Well, would it surprise you if I were to tell you that desk cost the state \$435?"

The expert couldn't find breath to answer the question. But this is only one item. However, it indicates very well the general trend of things in connection with the capitol erection. As a rule, the John H. Sanderson Company, of Philadelphia, who furnished most of the so-called "trimmings," made about 400 per cent. on their work.

The much-discussed English interlocking parquetry flooring, which cost the state something like 90 cents per square foot, may not have been the genuine interlocking flooring at all, and the probability is that the government will have to relay the flooring for the entire building in course of time, as the blocks already are becoming loosened, and will warp and make a very rough floor in time. Even if it were the genuine English interlocking parquetry flooring, the state paid about twice as much for it as it should have done.

Just why it is necessary for contractors for certain kinds of work to make their bids direct to Sanderson instead of to the board of public grounds and buildings is not known, but such was the case. It likely will be developed why such was the case.

Thus far the probers have found almost \$2,000,000 overcharges. If it can be proved that much of the furnishings which went into the capitol were sold to the state under false pretense, it will be easy enough for the state to recover. With the specifications in hand and with the actual "goods" before them, it will not be difficult to prove the charges.

Before the building can be regarded as anything near adequate for the purpose for which it was erected, it will be necessary to put in entirely new lighting, heating and ventilating systems. Architect Huston made a botch of the job. According to Bernard R. Green, the consulting engineer, Huston was more interested in the "artistic effect" than in the mechanical equipment of the building.

There is a bitter fight in progress on the bill to impose a tax of three cents a ton on all anthracite coal and one cent a ton on all bituminous coal mined within the state. This is the same bill that was introduced last session. Both miners and operators are making a fight against the measure. Some large consumers are likewise opposed to it, for after all it is the consumer who has to pay the fiddler. Even should such a bill become a law and the mine owners were compelled to pay the tax, which is regarded as quite a heavy one, they would simply charge that much more for the coal. It is also argued that as they would be compelled to advance their prices, it would give coal operators outside of the state an advantage in the market which they should not enjoy.

Farmers are very much interested in the pure meat bill that is now well advanced on the house calendar. The bill provides for the prevention of the sale of meat and meat food products which are unsound and unhealthful and otherwise unfit for human food. The bill provides for the appointment of agents and inspectors to assist in the enforcement of the law. The Grangers of the state are not altogether satisfied, according to "Farmer" William T. Cressy, the Democratic leader of the house, that such a bill would be helpful to Pennsylvania stock raisers. He is inclined to think there is a snake

somewhere concealed in the bill, and is giving it close scrutiny to discover if this be true. Dr. Pearson, the state veterinarian, and his friends are working hard for the passage of the bill.

The bill introduced by Representative Kiess, of Lycoming, to provide for the planting and care of shade trees on highways of townships of the first class, boroughs and cities, was reported from the forestry committee with a favorable recommendation and is likely to pass the house finally.

The measure provides for the appointment of a shade tree commission to consist of three persons in each borough, first class township and city in the state who shall serve without compensation. They are to be given absolute custody of and power to plant or remove shade trees on any of the public highways. In townships of the first class the appointment of shade tree commissioners are to be made by the township commissioners, in boroughs by the chief burgess and in cities by the mayor. It is provided that in cities where a commission exists for the care of public parks, the term and appointment of such commission shall not be changed.

The cost of planting, transplanting or removing any trees in any highway, and of suitable guards for their protection and of removing or replacing curbing or sidewalks when necessarily disturbed by the doing of such work shall be borne by the owner of the real estate in front of which such trees are planted. The cost of caring for said trees, after having been planted, is to be met by a general tax not to exceed one-tenth of a mill.

Well advanced on the house calendar is the bill to authorize county commissioners, for the purpose of encouraging agriculture and the holding of county fairs annually, to pay annually \$2000 to the incorporated Agriculture Fair Association, paying premiums on agriculture exhibits, etc. If the country members want this bill to go through it will be passed.

Legislators are wondering what is to become of the bill introduced in the senate by John W. Crawford, of Duquesne, Allegheny county, making it a misdemeanor for officers of corporations to conspire together to influence the votes of their employees at elections. This measure is the outgrowth of a prolonged political warfare in the borough of Duquesne between the Crawfords and the United States Steel Corporation. The Crawfords formerly controlled things politically in Duquesne. They own a flourishing bank, among other things, and men employed in the mills used to deposit their wages with the Crawford bank.

When the superintendents and foremen of the Steel Corporation became prosperous they started a bank, and many of the employees are now depositing their money with the new bank. But that is not the worst of it. These superintendents and foremen have been doing things politically to the Crawford faction, and the bill introduced by Senator Crawford is a result of this fight. The bill has been on the postponed third reading calendar of the senate for some time.

Bills regulating everything from shaving to horseshoeing have been presented, and many of them are now on the calendar of the house and senate. Altogether there have been introduced in the house about 1200 bills and about 500 in the senate. No more will be received, except by unanimous consent. The committees are overloaded, and there is enough legislation in its various stages to keep the general assembly employed all summer.

Some over-anxious people are afraid that with the great quantity of bills to be disposed of, and owing to the fact that so many of them are for local or special purposes, the members will forget to pass the bills that were promised by the Republican state platform. It is true that these platform bills have not made great progress, but this may be explained by the fact that they are all of great importance, affecting, as they do, some large corporate interests of the state. Naturally, these big corporations are putting all the obstacles in the way of these measures that they can.

There is one man at the capitol who is determined that platform pledges shall be kept, and that man is Governor Edwin S. Stuart. He has served notice that all party promises must be redeemed. And he said it in such a way that no one could misunderstand him.

The two-cent fare bill has passed both houses, and will soon be on the statute books. Other bills that are now up to the governor are: Validating annexations of lots to a borough or town by ordinance; fixing the salaries of the deputy register and other attaches of the register of wills office in Philadelphia; providing that where prior to the ejectment act of 1901 a suit in ejectment has been brought and a verdict or judgment has been given, no ejectment shall be brought, and such verdict or judgment shall be conclusive, unless a new ejectment be brought within one year from the date of the passage of the act; regulating the placing of electric or other lights interfering with railroad signals; providing for the recovery of municipal claims by act of assumpsit; making valid elections heretofore held in any certified township for the election of trustees for the proprietors of public lands thereof; for the distribution of school funds by providing for the enumeration of school children and the enrollment of taxables in cities of the first and second classes, and for the distribution of school funds to said cities on the basis of such list of taxables.

Although the local option bill was killed in the house its promoters say the fight will continue, and that local option will hereafter be a leading political issue in state campaigns.

BAN Q. BARTON

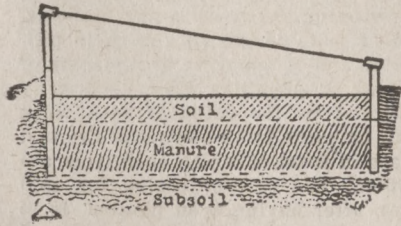


THE HOTBED.

Proper Location to Select—Method of Construction.

The hotbed should be located if possible in some sheltered place either on the south side of a building or on the southern or southeastern slope of a hill. The soil and subsoil where it is to stand should be naturally or artificially well drained. Hotbeds may be made of any reasonable length, but should correspond with the number of sash to be used. The common and very convenient size of sash is 3 by 6 feet. These may be purchased ready made or constructed at home, as is desired. Where the hotbed is to supply the wants of the family only three sash will be sufficient. This will provide for a hotbed 6 by 9 feet or fifty-four square feet in extent.

Before beginning the construction of the frame the soil should be excavated



CROSS SECTION OF HOTBED.

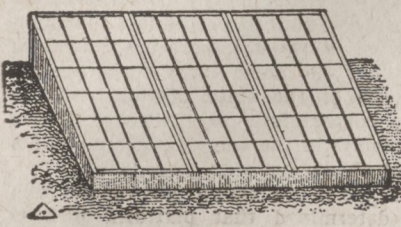
where it is to stand eighteen inches deep and two feet wider and longer than the outside measurements of the frame. Four by four inch pieces of wood may be used for posts, to which planks should be nailed on the sides and ends. The height of the frame should be about two feet in front and three feet on the back, eighteen inches of each side being below the surface of the ground. After the frame is put in place the earth should be firmly compacted around it, and it is well to have the surface of the soil slope away from the frame to provide for surface drainage.

About ten days or two weeks before it is desired to sow the seed in the hotbed the required amount of fresh horse manure, to which has been added one-third of its bulk of straw or leaves, should be heaped in a compact pile. If the manure is not uniformly wet, a little water may be added, but not enough to make it soggy. The manure will show signs of fermenting, generally known as heating, in a few days, when it should be forked over, thoroughly mixed and made into a compact heap again. After another interval of three or four days the manure is ready to be placed in the frame. As it is put in it should be compacted with a fork and by tramping. In order that the manure may be one foot deep after it has had time to settle it should be about fourteen or fifteen inches deep when first put in.

The best soil to use is a compost, such as is used in greenhouses and which consists of two-thirds sods and one-third manure well composted. Any good garden soil will do, however, if a composted soil is not available, says American Agriculturist. The depth of the soil should be about four or five inches.

The sash should be put in place at once after the dirt is put in the frame, but the seeds should not be sown for three or four days or until the temperature of the soil is at about 70 degrees. The sowing of the seed, thinning of the plants, stirring of the soil and general care should be about the same as for the same crops when sown in beds in the garden.

Watering and ventilating are the most particular operations. Water should not be applied except in the morning and on bright days. It should be at about the temperature of the



HOTBED OF THREE SASH.

soil. The purpose of ventilation is to assist in controlling the temperature and humidity of the air within the hotbed, and it should be governed by the conditions both outside and inside of the hotbed. A small opening will allow much heat to escape; therefore one sash pulled down two or three inches from the top or lifted and a stick placed under it will be sufficient ventilation for a three sashed hotbed on cold days.

Asparagus Crop.

Rich or well enriched, warm, well drained land is the first condition of success. If you have that and plant strong one-year-old plants in any manner, provided they have room enough and can be well cultivated and annually fed with a coat of old manure or with any good complete fertilizer or "vegetable manure" or with wood ashes, bone or superphosphate and nitrate of soda, you are liable to get a crop. The plant is rugged and entirely hardy.—Farm and Fireside.

The Early Onions.

For the earliest supply of onions grown for the home table or bunching for market, sets are used, and these should be planted in rich soil. Seed may also be sown at the same time for plants to follow and maintain the supply. Sets of the white onions are put out as early as the ground can be worked in the spring three inches apart in rows one foot apart and will be large enough for pulling about the middle of June.

SPRING SOWING.

A Wisconsin Farmer's Ideas on Seeding Grain Crops.

While it is desirable to sow oats and spring wheat early, there is a liability of doing it too soon. Of course no one will sow in snow, but some cultivate land in spring before it has dried off. That this is liable to make the soil lumpy is well known, but it also hinders speedy drying. Just examine the soil surface closely. It will be found full of an infinite number of cracks and crevices. It is through these that moisture escapes. By stirring the soil the openings are closed (covered), and of course the excessive water in the soil is prevented from escaping. This is exactly what has been recommended for corn culture, but in spring it is out of place.

So says a Wisconsin farmer in Rural New Yorker, where he gives this fuller explanation of his ideas: Where wet springs are followed by dry periods some may think that land should be worked early to prevent the escape of moisture. This is not correct, for excessive water must be removed before seed can sprout properly and grow well. Understand that surface cultivation, which is so much recommended now, does not preserve a large amount of moisture in the first six or eight inches of soil, but prevents the escape of that constantly brought from the water table several feet in the ground by capillary attraction.

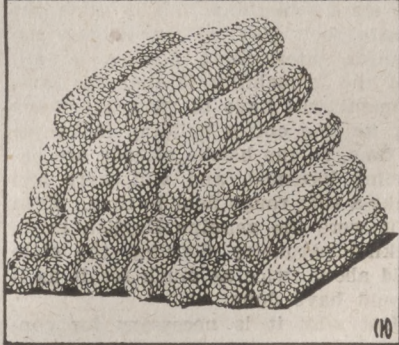
Working the Land.

For best results with spring grains the soil must be well prepared. On account of the rush of spring work this is more liable to be neglected than the good preparation of corn or potato land. The first working should be with an implement that will tear up the soil well. An ordinary peg tooth harrow cannot do this. A spring tooth harrow, a disk harrow and an ordinary riding corn cultivator all do good work. Of the three the spring tooth harrow is the least desirable. It gathers corn stubble and other trash too much. This can be said of a corn cultivator, too, but it is not so bad as the former implement. The disk harrow is really the best implement for loosening the packed soil in spring. The revolving disks will not gather heaps of trash, but rather cut it up. That is a great point in favor of them, for such heaps cause much trouble in the after work of harrowing and drilling and may cause this yet when cutting the grain. One working up and one or two harrowings before seeding and two harrowings after sowing will make a good seed bed on most soils. More working may be necessary on some soils.

SEED CORN TEST.

Important Point in Securing a Good Stand in the Field.

For testing corn take a tight wooden box eighteen inches square and four to six inches deep (or of some convenient



GOOD EARS OF WHITE CORN.

dimensions), put in two or three inches of moist sand and cover with a piece of white muslin which has been ruled into squares about two inches across. Have the seed corn laid on a table or shelf where it will not be disturbed. From the first ear take kernels from near the butt, middle and tip of ear, then turn the ear over and take three more kernels from the other side. Place these six kernels in the first check or square (No. 1); take six kernels from the second ear and place in the second square (No. 2), etc., until you have sampled all of the ears. Cover the grain carefully with another piece of cloth about the same size as the box and also with a second piece of cloth enough larger to extend up on the sides to the top of the box. Put in one or two inches more of moist sand and keep the box in the ordinary living room temperature of the house. Add more water if the sand becomes too dry. The corn should germinate in from three to five days. Those ears whose kernels do not all germinate in five days should be discarded.

Good Feed For Pigs.

Shorts, although as a rule much superior to bran for pigs, are not infrequently so coarse or contain so much fiber as to be very little better than bran for young pigs. Good shorts, however—that is, shorts containing a fairly liberal admixture of white material—are certainly a most excellent feed for pigs of all classes. Under such conditions they are among the very best single feeds for young ones just weaned. A slight admixture of oil meal improves it.

After Milking.

Milk is often spoiled by allowing it to stand in the barn too long after it is drawn. It readily absorbs odors from the air, and odors of the barn are usually very much in evidence. For this reason the milk should be quickly removed to a place free from odors.

A New Disease.

A new disease of the strawberry has appeared in Michigan. It is very similar to the root rot of tobacco plants. No remedy has yet been found that is specific.—National Stockman and Farmer.

A FIFTY DOLLAR BILL.

The Find That Made Mark Twain a Mississippi River Pilot.

One day in the midwinter of 1856 or 1857—I think it was 1856—I was coming along the main street of Keokuk in the middle of the forenoon. It was bitter weather, so bitter that that street was deserted almost. A light dry snow was blowing here and there on the ground and on the pavement, swirling this way and that way and making all sorts of beautiful figures, but very chilly to look at. The wind blew a piece of paper past me, and it lodged against a wall of a house. Something about the look of it attracted my attention, and I gathered it in. It was a fifty dollar bill, the only one I had ever seen and the largest assemblage of money I had ever encountered in one spot. I advertised it in the papers and suffered more than a thousand dollars' worth of solicitude and fear and distress during the next few days lest the owner should see the advertisement and come and take my fortune away. As many as four days went by without an applicant. Then I could endure this kind of misery no longer. I felt sure that another four could not go by in this safe and secure way. I felt that I must take that money out of danger.

So I bought a ticket for Cincinnati and went to that city. I worked there several months in the printing office of Wrightson & Co. I had been reading Lieutenant's Herndon's account of his explorations of the Amazon and had been mightily attracted by what he said of coca. I made up my mind that I would go to the headwaters of the Amazon and collect coca and trade in it and make a fortune. I left for New Orleans in the steamer Paul Jones with this great idea filling my mind. One of the pilots of that boat was Horace Bixby. Little by little I got acquainted with him, and pretty soon I was doing a lot of steering for him in his daylight watches. When I got to New Orleans I inquired about ships leaving for Para and discovered that there weren't any and learned that there probably wouldn't be any during that century.

It had not occurred to me to inquire about these particulars before leaving Cincinnati, so there I was. I couldn't get to the Amazon. I had no friends in New Orleans and no money to speak of. I went to Horace Bixby and asked him to make a pilot out of me. He said he would do it for \$100 cash in advance. So I steered for him up to St. Louis, borrowed the money from my brother-in-law and closed the bargain. I had acquired this brother-in-law several years before. This was William A. Moffett, a merchant, a Virginian, a fine man in every way. He had married my sister Pamela. Within eighteen months I became a competent pilot, and I served that office until the Mississippi river traffic was brought to a standstill by the breaking out of the civil war.—From Mark Twain's Autobiography in North American Review.

Wanted a Joke.

It happened along toward the final rehearsals of a new play by a new writer. She sat in the front row of the orchestra stalls in solitary state, taking it all in. Suddenly the star called a halt in the proceedings and advanced toward the footlights.

"If you please," he said, addressing himself to the playwright, "we want a joke right here, I find. Will you kindly make one?"

"What! Now? On the spot?" exclaimed the playwright. "Why, I couldn't do it. Could you make a joke to order on the spur of the moment like that?"

"No, certainly not," replied the actor. "It is not my business. But you are the author. It should be easy for you." "I will bring you a joke or two in the morning," said the playwright. "It is quite out of the question to produce one in cold blood."

She delivered the goods the next day, although she was frank enough to admit that they lacked the snap of spontaneity.

A Scared Chimney Sweep.

During the latter years of the eighteenth century, when George III. was king of England, the regent happened to visit Burton, and being in an excellent humor with himself and also with Burton, he wished to knight somebody in honor of the occasion and that somebody the first man he could lay hands on. A chimney sweep named Saltin-stall happened to be the nearest person to the regent when he formed his hasty resolution, and, regardless of the soot that came out of the man's clothing, he seized the sweep and told him he would knight him. The man was too scared to utter a word, but as the regent was calling for a sword with which to confer the honor the Marquis of Anglesey, the regent's host, pointed out that his solicitor, John Fowler, was a worthy recipient of the honor. The regent was, after some demur, persuaded to alter his hasty decision. The sweep was only too pleased to get away, and Sir John Fowler worked a comfortable practice for many years.—London Spectator.

The Lady Cow.

Little Susie went out to her grandmother's on a farm in Lebanon county last summer. She was afraid of the cows, and one day her mother asked her to run out to the barn and call grandpa to dinner. She started, but, seeing a cow in the lot, ran back, crying:

"Oh, mamma, there's a cow out there!"

Her mother looked out of the window and said: "Why, Susie, that's only a mulley cow. She can't hurt you, for she hasn't any horns."

"But, mamma," exclaimed Susie, "she might butt me with her pompadour!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

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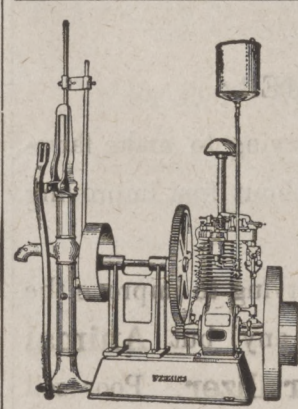
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